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••ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

General Strike Seeks Way Out

Leaders Ask for Arbitration

San Francisco Raids the Reds

England Opens Mersey Tunnel

Brazil Would Be Latin Leader

Sultan of Sulu Loses His Toga

SAN FRANCISCO'S general strike indicates that it realizes its own futility. The general strike committee of the unions, dominated finally by its conservatives, votes by 207 to 180 to refer the entire dispute to arbitration. The committee asks the Governors of California, Oregon and Washington and the Mayors of the port cities to appeal to President Roosevelt to intervene and request all organizations concerned to submit their questions for settlement to the President's Longshoremen's Board. Tension relaxes at once. More trucks roll into the city bearing produce and other food. Restaurants and other closed supply places are opened by citizens without authorization of the strike committee—The patient, suffering public begins to assert itself.

¶ San Francisco citizens under Mayor Rossi organize to break the strike as Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, NRA Administrator, arrives and condemns labor's course. Johnson defends labor's right to bargain collectively, but declares a general strike is a blow at the Government, is civil war, and must stop. He calls on the unions to purge themselves of the subversive elements that have led them into this mistake. As he speaks San Francisco police and citizens raid Communist centers and many known and suspected radicals are arrested and held for examination. Aliens are to be investigated with a view to deportation. Oakland and other strike centers watch San Francisco—It is there that the main fight will win or fail.

¶ Chicago hears President William Green of the American Federation of Labor declare the San Francisco strike is local and has no national significance. But this is not the opinion of newspapers and observers. Organized labor, whether misled by Communists or not, is seen as attempting to set up strange new liberties under recent labor laws, deeply embarrassing the Washington Administration. With strike leaders, some of whom are not even citizens, issuing orders governing the food, safety and convenience of citizens having no part in the strike, an intolerable condition is seen. Numerous editorials call upon conservative elements in the unions to purge organized labor of wrong practices and radical leaders while there is time—An embittered public opinion strikes back hard.

¶ England joins Liverpool in celebrating opening of the new giant tube under the River Mersey. King George and Queen Mary are first to motor through it and the King broadcasts the news to the British Empire. This longest under-water tunnel, connecting Liverpool with Birkenhead, is two and one-seventh miles, 46 feet in diameter. Pillars of light mark its four entrances. The four-lane roadway is cast iron. Indirect lighting reflects from black glass and glazed cement. Tunneling under the river costs $40,000,000—But Britain's busiest harbor can't be cluttered with bridges.

¶ Brazil prepares to inaugurate Getulio Vargas as first President of the "second republic" under the new Constitution. Already Provisional President, Vargas easily defeats his rivals. The Constitution brings reforms which the Administration believes will hold Brazil in foremost place among South American republics. Women get full political rights, being eligible for election to any office. The secret ballot, the eight-hour day, employees' sickness and retirement funds are provided. Marriage is for life—Divorce is absolutely prohibited.

¶ The Dominican Republic harbors Gen. Gerardo Machado, refugee former President of Cuba, in a mountain cottage on the north coast. Capt. A. M. Scott, reaching Miami in his 80-foot auxiliary schooner Boreas, tells of his boat being chartered for a mad flight through storms from a Delaware port by the disguised Machado, his secretary and valet, when an American warrant was out for the General's arrest. If the story is accurate, the famous refugee may now gaze longingly across the Windward Passage at his beloved Cuba—And be profoundly grateful that he is not there.

¶ The Philippines see the Sultan of Sulu, traditionally romantic figure, threatened with eclipse. This monarch and judge of the once fierce Moros, famous for their use of bolo and gun, has been a member of the Philippine Senate, doing his best to avoid ancient quarrels and getting things for his people by legal means. But Governor-General Murphy fails to reappoint him Senator and his prestige collapses. The Moros are sad. With Philippine independence looming, they see their hopes of more schools and roads dimming. The Filipinos are sad and wondering—Will the disappointed Moro revert to his savage bolo to get the civilizing things he wants?

Two Governors Hold Sway In North Dakota

Langer, Ousted by Court, Refuses to Step Out, Decrees Martial Law

Olson Claims Place

Guardsmen and Legislators in Quandary as to Who's Who in State

BISMARCK, N. D., July 18 (AP)—Two men acting as Governor of North Dakota clashed in exercise of executive authority today as Lieut.-Gov. Ole H. Olson, Acting Governor by court order, called on the Adjutant-General's office to withdraw national guardsmen and end statewide martial law ordered by Mr. William Langer, recently convicted of a felony and ordered ousted by the State Supreme Court.

Mr. Olson also issued a proclamation revoking Mr. Langer's call for a special session of the Legislature, scheduled to convene Thursday noon.

For the time being it was uncertain whose orders would be followed.

The State Supreme Court held that Mr. Langer's conviction of conspiracy to defraud the United States Government, a felony under the federal law, took away his citizenship, hence his rights as an elector, and that therefore he was not eligible to continue to serve as Governor.

National guardsmen, armed with bayonets, were scattered throughout the State House, still acting under Mr. Langer's martial law order issued last night. Although Mr. Langer declared martial law to cover the entire State, Bismarck was the only city where guardsmen were used.

Troops Called Out

Assistant Adjt.-Gen. H. A. Brocopp called out the troops last night on orders from Mr. Langer. Adjt.-Gen. Earle Sarles was expected to take charge of the situation soon.

Leaders in the Olson group said that if General Sarles refused to accept Mr. Olson's order revoking martial law, it was possible the Federal Government would be asked for soldiers to restore order.

Service of a writ of quo warranto on the Governor was necessary to complete the Supreme Court proceedings in which the justices ruled, four to one, last night that Langer's conviction of a conspiracy to solicit political contributions from federal relief workers disqualified him for holding office.

The court plans to issue the writ today, but in the meantime Langer continued to exercise executive authority and the National Guard moved under his orders.

Cancels Special Session

In his proclamation ordering cancellation of the special session of the Legislature, Mr. Olson asserted "no good can come to the people of North Dakota by reason of a special session" and "the taxpayers can ill afford to bear the burden."

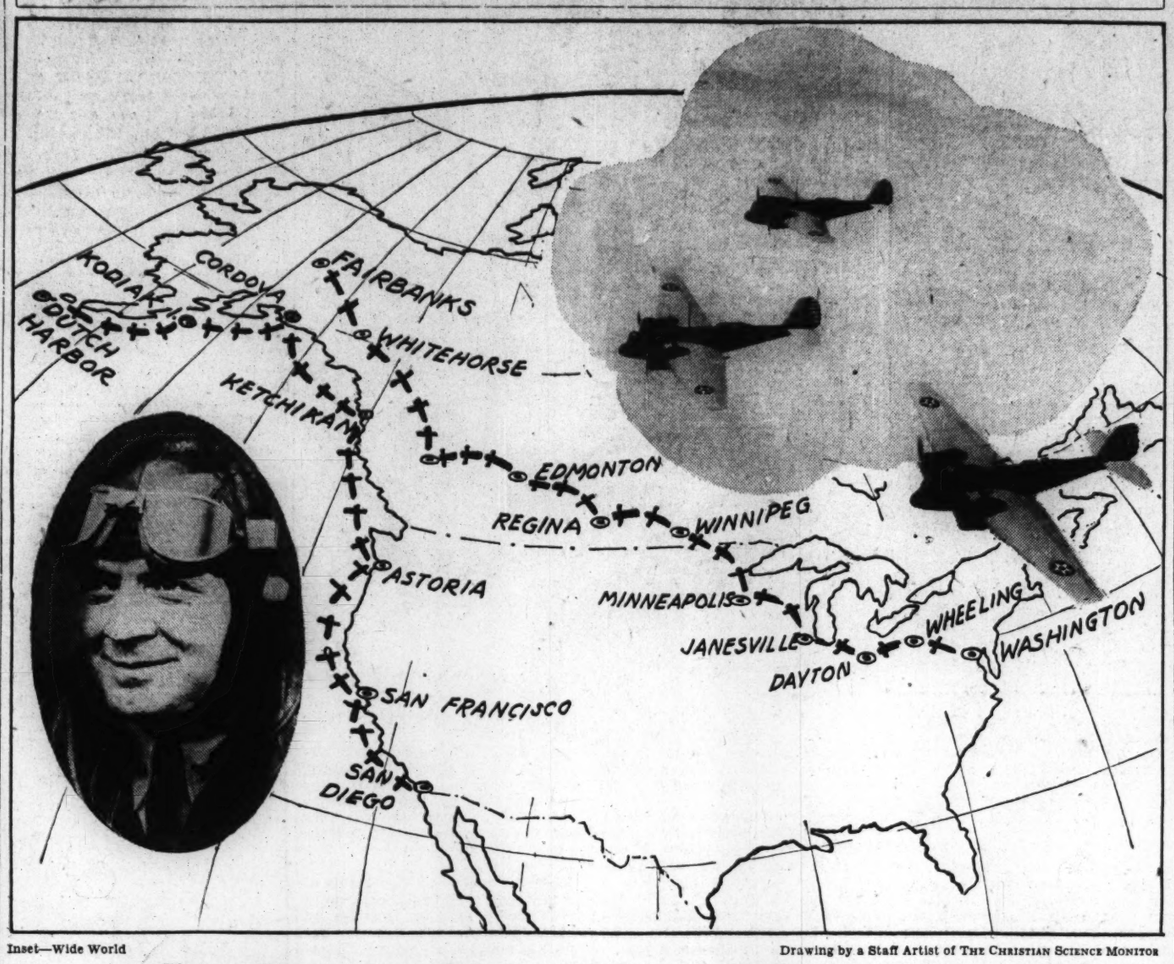
Bismarck was quiet today, although rumors of intended violence against Supreme Court judges, against Mr. Olson and attempts to take possession of the Capitol by a mob were heard on the streets.

Legislators Undecided

FARGO, N. D., July 18 (AP)—Fargo legislators and presumably others in the State received telegraphic notice early today from Acting Gov. Ole H. Olson revoking the call for the special legislative session at Bismarck, Thursday.

The Fargo delegation had not determined what course its members would pursue.

Navy Seaplanes and Army Bombers on 'Coincident' Flights to North



Inset—Wide World

Drawing by a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Army Planes and Route Appear at Right. Inset—The Army Commander, Lieut.-Col. Henry A. Arnold

King George Opens Vehicular Tunnel Under the Mersey

Liverpool and Birkenhead Connected at Great Cost and Difficulty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, Eng., July 18—King George today crowned one of Britain's greatest engineering feats when he opened the two-mile tunnel linking Liverpool and Birkenhead under the River Mersey.

The occasion was a gala day for Lancashire. Crowds lined the streets to cheer the King and Queen. Words of praise from the Sovereign for Lancashire's fortitude in the face of trade depression, and cheering references to the business revival roused a gay holiday mood in this great industrial district.

Merseyside has thus emulated New York's Hudson River tunnel and completed a project which it has been planning for three-quarters of a century at a cost of more than £7,000,000. Tremendous and unsuspected difficulties were overcome, which accounts for the final cost exceeding the original estimate by some £2,000,000.

The Government has contributed £2,500,000 toward the scheme. The balance of the cost is being met out of loans, the loan charges being provided by tolls over a limited num-

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Fireworks for Brookline Birds

Motor Insurance Rates Look Up

Piracy 'Walks the Plank'

A 'Home Bank' Is Smoked Out in Belmont—Air Flights to Fleet Popular—Millen Sr. Applies for $9000 Loot—A Lone Cloud Sprinkles a Little Rain

The Boston Day

Boston today looked around to see its pirate story of the last few days turned into a rollicking tale of high seas humor, a humor needed with reports of higher motorcar insurance rates for the coming year.

Sailors on the streets forcibly reminded the public that the fleet is in at Provincetown and a new and quicker manner of paying a visit, saving the long drive through crowded Cape towns, brought a view of the fleet to within a half hour of that public

Brookline entered into the second day of a starling campaign, Boston laughed again over a cloud of yesterday and Belmont had a burning lesson in home banking.

With the Millens' father seeking $9000 of the money found on the boys when they were captured, Boston rounded out another day.

Fishermen

Peace at Fishing Grounds

A gale of salty mirth swept the North Atlantic waterfront today and swept away shadows of cutlasses, pistols and a fluttering Jolly Roger.

The navy was at peace. The coast guard cutters rode serenely at anchor. Fishermen came and went from the weather-beaten docks at Gloucester, some a bit sheepish, others with a smirk.

With prices for mackerel sinking, one faction of the fishermen decided to cut off the supply a few days ago. One Gloucester fisherman came back to port with a tale of being turned back from the fishing grounds by threats of violence. With his ship tied to the dock he made straight for the coast guard and poured out his story of "piracy."

Therefore there hovered over the fish stall yesterday the shadow of the Jolly Roger and tales that go only with pieces of eight and ruffian crews. But today that vanished in a billow of laughter. It seems there was no piracy at all.

Capt. C. M. Gabbett, commander of the Boston division of the United States Coast Guard, said that if there had been piracy it would have been a serious matter. But since there was no such act the whole thing has simmered down into rather of a joke.

If you threaten a man on the streets or byways of the state, Captain Gabbett said, you can be ar-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Navy and Army Planes Start Alaskan Trips

Seaplanes Forced Down by Weather—Bombers Reach Washington

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18 (AP)—Eleven huge navy seaplanes, attempting a mass formation flight to Alaska, were poised for resumption of their flight today after being forced down at Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo by adverse weather.

Conditions permitting, Rear Admiral A. W. Johnson, commander of the aircraft base force aboard the U. S. S. Wright, advised headquarters here the ships would take off from the two points this morning for Paradise Cove, on San Pablo Bay north of San Francisco.

The eleven planes left San Diego yesterday only to be forced down after proceeding less than 300 miles.

Army's Alaskan Squadron Lands at Bolling Field

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP)—The Army's Alaskan flight squadron, comprising 10 bombing planes, arrived at the capital at 9:30 a. m. today from Dayton, Ohio, preparatory to taking off for the north tomorrow.

The planes were under the command of Lieut.-Col. Henry H. Arnold.

The squadron is due to take off at 10 a. m. tomorrow with the first stop at Minneapolis, on the long flight which is for training and photographic purposes.

Farm Subsistence Plans of Roosevelt Seek Bay State Test

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTPORT, Mass., July 18—President Roosevelt thinks this "typical" little New England community may provide a laboratory for the working out of one of his farm subsistence ideas. At least he has asked his secretary, Col. Louis McHenry Howe, Horseneck Beach summer cottager, to look things over here and report back when he returns to the capital.

Mr. Howe revealed this phase of his vacation activities when he called the Westport selectmen into conference Monday and sounded them out on the plan.

Under it families receiving welfare aid would be established on abandoned farms and set up with government aid in such a way that they could sustain themselves. So far the talks have involved, it is understood, only technical matters concerned in obtaining title to land which might be taken over by the Government. The town itself has taken over but two or three tax titles on farms forfeited by the original owners, but it expected that arrangements could be made to obtain a large enough number of abandoned properties to give the plan a valid test.

The government would finance the construction of new homes and necessary buildings. As the operation of the farms would be strictly on a family sustenance basis there would be no need, it is pointed out, for extensive farm equipment.

By testing the plan here, Mr. Howe thinks the President has in mind that it could later be adapted through New England and the nation.

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Things Present

We have heard much about "go-getters"—too much. Now comes Vash Young, author of the popular "A Fortune to Share," with a helpful article on "Go-Giving." Look for it in the Weekly Magazine Section. Another important article is "Saving the 1935 Naval Conference," by Lord Strabolgi. Floyd L. Bell, in "Under the Big Top With Presidents," reminds us that "the greatest show on earth" has its enchantments for White House families.

What a strange spectacle it is to see peacemakers fighting over the way to prohibit war. Students of international affairs should not miss "Why War Among the Pacifists?" by Sir Norman Angell, on the Editorial Page.

The Women's Activities Page devotes itself periodically to intimate glimpses into home life in various countries. Today it is Mexico.

The Moments Musical series is continued today with an article on Isidor Philipp.

And Things to Come

Thursday brings the Young Folks' Page, a collection of the best Cartoons of the Week (in new form), and an article on Julia Ward Howe ("Celebrities Off Parade") on the Editorial Page.

St. Louis Sets Pace for Recovery

Slipped Little During Depression Because of What St. Louisans Term 'Constructive Liberalism,' Which Means Good Management—Radicalism Plays Small Part There and City Is Solid in Morale and Deed

'The People' Analyze the New Deal

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 18—The beneficent heritage of liberalism, of what a perceptive St. Louisan today described to me as "constructive liberalism," flourishes in this fortunate city. It is in the air. You meet a friendly tolerance, a leisured and good-humored poise, which explains many things.

It explains why St. Louis is today better off than most American cities (see Federal Reserve reports).

It explains why the New Deal has more support here than in any other community I have visited.

It explains why St. Louis has a solid foundation on which to go ahead when the national revival takes a more definite turning.

Talking with St. Louisans has been pleasant and invigorating, although the thermometer has crept way above 100 degrees. We forgot the heat as we talked of the twin corner stones of civic stability: good city government, and solid municipal credit. I saw a splendid police headquarters, with officers of fine morale—and could not help thinking of another city I visited not long ago where the police recently stood passive amid the worst of disorders.

Then I saw fine schools, and—most significant of all—splendid schools and churches for the large Negro population. I was told that 85 cents from every $2.40 contributed by taxpayers goes to education. Every school-teacher has been promptly and fully paid: the school children could bear witness to the effects of that. Bond issues, which are now at work building a magnificent municipal plaza, as well as the more useful new schoolhouses all over the city, are being promptly amortized.

These things interested me much more than St. Louis's attitude toward the New Deal. They interested me more than the dramatic senatorial struggle now in full swing. For good citizenship is to be sought and reflected not in Washington, but in Main Street. Two cities among those I visited in the past week had good, reform government. Taken blindfolded into the cities, you or I could identify them. There is an imponderable atmosphere which is readily distinguishable.

Why is St. Louis so fortunate? I asked many people. And the answer was the same: "constructive liberalism"—phrased in one set of words or another. Dipping into fundamentals, we recalled the early tides of French, Spanish and English exploration and immigration which founded this frontier town.

And then we came to the great wave of forty-eighters, those splendid, cultured, substantial Germans who left Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, the Palatinate, because there wasn't enough liberalism there. This wave of fine people gave St. Louis the character it enjoys today, and combined readily with the southern United States stock which also

(Continued on Page 7, Column 4)

THE Christian Science Monitor's Washington Bureau has extensively reported what the Roosevelt Administration is doing, planning, disputing or achieving. Now Mr. Canham, the chief of the bureau, is touring the country to record impressions he receives of reactions to and effects of the Government's vast and venturesome program. The next article will be from Kansas City. Mr. Canham will meet the presidential party at Portland and return with it.

Strike Heads Urge President to Help Bring About Peace

Group Asks Governors of Three States and Mayors of Six Cities to Secure His Aid in Arranging Arbitration

General Tension All Over City Eases as Settlement Draws Near

Under New Plan Both Sides Will Present Disputes to Roosevelt's Mediation Board and Abide by Its Decisions—Portland Strike Order Is Deferred

By Courtland Holdom

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18—Tension is relieved in San Francisco today as it became evident yesterday that organized labor is unable fully to enforce the general strike. Hope for an early settlement was encouraged by conciliatory expressions from the unions, by the presence of Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, NRA chief, and by the arrival of Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York at Portland.

A resolution, asking the governors of three states and the mayors of six cities to urge President Roosevelt to intervene, with a view to securing peace through arbitration, was adopted by the general strike committee last night after a tumultuous meeting.

What Plan Provides

The proposal for the intervention by the President, as set forth by the strike committee, would embody a direct request by the governors of three states and the mayors of six Pacific Coast cities directly interested in the present trouble.

The President would be asked to use his influence to have the employers and employees alike submit their disputes to his mediation board, and that the decision of the board be final and accepted by both.

This, in connection with an Associated Press report from Chicago that Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, says the strike was neither ordered nor authorized by the A. F. of L., served to bolster the general opinion here that the trouble is due largely to radical agitation and that labor itself can easily find a solution of basic problems.

City Grows More Normal

Life in San Francisco moved a long step nearer normalcy with the reappearance of rambling municipal cars in the streets. The system was operated fully, without guards, since the street car men returned to work at the request of the general strike committee.

They had been stalling off decisive action by the city's Public Utilities Commission since the inception of the strike Monday morning, and the unions yielded to their plea that a definite refusal to work would entail loss of civil service ratings and benefits.

Since many of the men are near retirement age, and are said to be the best paid workers in the country for comparable services, an abandonment of their posts would have been too great a sacrifice even for the altar of union solidarity.

Helped Restore Confidence

Labor, of course, minimized the importance of this incident, but to the average citizen no small part of the strike's terrors faded as the street cars returned. Service was not fully restored to the city, for there are two other competing lines still on strike.

In other directions, too, the completeness of the strike broke down. Fruits and vegetables began to arrive in the city, not only those brought in by union permission, but in fleets of trucks convoyed by police as well. Food was distributed to retail stores under union permits.

Additional restaurants were given labor's sanction, and reopened their doors. The strike committee offered oil companies their approval of fuel oil deliveries to apartment houses, but the companies, fearing their trucks might be mistaken for conveyors of gasoline, declined to act.

3000 Vigilantes Organize

In Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda the strike was felt in its full force as some 30,000 workers abandoned their tasks. These were added to the already idle ranks of 15,000 building trades workers who went out Monday morning. Militia moved in along Oakland's waterfront and more than 3000 citizens responded to the plea of Mayor William J. McCracken and registered for emergency services.

Street cars were idle, but the electric trains of the Southern Pacific aided transportation within the cities. The Key System ferries ceased operations because of the street-car walkout, since commuters can reach their terminals only by aid of the cars, but Southern Pacific and Golden Gate ferries preserved their link with San Francisco.

The strike hit Eastbay cities, however, with softening influences. Union leaders arranged for the safe conduct of foodstuffs by truck to wholesale centers, and permitted retail merchants to take supplies to their stores in private automobiles.

Johnson Denounces Strike

While San Francisco citizens continued to organize for breaking the strike under the leadership of Mayor Angelo Rossi, a new voice was raised in denunciation of general strikes, but urging justice to labor in settlement of the water-front quarrel.

It was the voice of General Johnson, speaking on the campus of the University of California at Berkeley,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Power of NRA To Levy Toll For Codes Challenged

New York Jewelry-Making Firm Defies Authority to Collect $100

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 18—Major defiance of the National Recovery Administration to levy contributions for the maintenance of a code authority is today part of the record of the jewelry trade, following refusal by Charles M. Levy & Son, manufacturing jewelers here, to pay $100 toward the upkeep of the code authority for that industry. At the same time the firm notified the code authority that it would resist any action to compel them to pay the $100 demanded.

Refusal of the firm to abide by the NRA code was contained in a letter by Mr. Norman C. Norman, junior partner and son of the founder of the business, who, it will be recalled, is fighting the Government over the abrogation of the gold clause in United States contracts. Having lost his gold clause case in the lower courts, Mr. Norman is preparing to appeal it to the United States Supreme Court.

"We have not at any time signed the President's reemployment agreement," Mr. Norman said in his letter to the code authority of the Precious Jewelry Producing Industry. "We have never signed the code. In fact, we have never attended any code meetings and had no say as to what the code should contain. We have never been notified of any code meetings or organizations. We have never displayed the Blue Eagle. As a matter of fact, we would not permit the bird to be hung on our walls.

"We have been in business for over 46 years. Up to the time that Mr. Roosevelt was elected, we successfully conducted our manufacturing business. We did not ask for a partnership with Mr. Roosevelt or the new administration. We would not care to have them as a partner, and they have never invested any money in our business. We intend, as long as our own money is invested in our own business, to run it on the same high standards as it has been run in the past. We absolutely refuse to take any advice or dictation from the NRA or any of its employees. We do not think that the NRA, who knows nothing about our business, can tell us how to run it.

Indications here today were that the code authority would take the most energetic steps in its power to make the firm comply with the provisions of the jewelry code.

Giving Uncle Sam a Look at Himself

ON HIS recent lecture tour, Sisley Huddleston met thousands of representative Americans, from President Roosevelt down, and visited scores of cities from coast to coast. With a friendly hand this keen observer now holds up a mirror to America and Americans, in "America Revisited," a series of five daily articles, beginning July 23.

Short Cuts to Swimming Skill

THE fastest way to swim, and the easiest way to swim fast—wouldn't every swimmer like to have some information on these points by Coach Bachrach, Johnny Weissmuller, and other experts? If you want to gain speed, strength and ease in the sport, read "Improving Your Swimming," a series of 12 articles by Clarence A. Bush; they will appear daily, beginning July 23.

Washington's Cohesion Wanes
Letters Pour on Housing Board
National Parks Enjoying Boom

Two of President's Sons Meet Unexpectedly at Hotel in Capital—PWA Aid Leaves With Regrets of Chief—Ickes Hopes for Quiet Trip

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 18—The capital today began to feel the lack of cohesion and centralization both of affairs and news which is the logical result of the President's absence.

Most striking example of how the President alone can provide a focus for affairs was the presence of two of Mr. Roosevelt's sons in the same hotel without either knowing of the other's presence.

Similarly throughout the entire vast government establishment every one was working away at his own little job apparently unconscious of the broad general picture. Broad trends of policy and thought are no longer perceptible as they were when everything centered around the White House.

It is as though each section of the government has retired into its own little workshop and proceeded to toil away at its particular little job. The products of their labor will have to be fitted together when Mr. Roosevelt gets back. The whole machine will begin to take recognizable shape again.

But in the meantime only isolated parts are discernible. The outline is lost.

In this atmosphere some sections of the machine were struggling valiantly toward a solution of the strike crisis on the West coast. Unconcerned by this turmoil, a group of experts in the Treasury was mapping out a sweeping transformation of the whole federal tax and revenue structure.

The new Federal Securities and Exchange Commission began to get under way with virtual agreement on an initial 45-per cent margin requirement. The Federal Park Service reported increased attendance at national parks. On every side there was busy activity. But nothing brought it together and gave it cohesion as is the case when the White House is occupied.

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The Wandering Roosevelts: Characteristic of the Roosevelt family was an incident here this morning. A White House secretary received an unexpected call from Mr. Elliott Roosevelt informing him that he had arrived in town for a few days and was stopping at one of the hotels here. About 10 minutes later the same secretary received a second call from Mr. James Roosevelt announcing similarly that he had just stopped over for a day or two, and gave the name of his hotel. It was the same. But neither knew the other was anywhere within the vicinity of Washington. Thus, by merest chance, two members of the Presidential family had a little family reunion. In personal habits the Roosevelts remain rugged individualists regardless of the economic and political doctrines of their father.

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National Park Rush: Better times, cheap railroad rates and a special publicity campaign have combined to have a most advantageous effect on national parks this season. Early attendance figures indicate that about 1,000,000 more persons will visit the parks this year than did last.

During the winter and spring season, 922,937 visitors were recorded. This is an increase of 38.8 per cent over the same period of last year. With the three biggest travel months ahead, officials estimate that the total for the year will probably reach 4,000,000. Last year there were only 2,892,474 visitors.

Several of the parks have shown unusually high increases in tourist travel thus far. Grand Teton National Park in Wyoming reported a 274 per cent increase; Mt. Rainier, 104 per cent; Yellowstone, 100 per cent.

The special series of National Park stamps, now being issued, has given considerable impetus to park travel, it is believed. Then, too, President Roosevelt is setting an example by planning to stop at Glacier Park on the way home from the west coast, while several of his Cabinet officers are spending their vacations in the parks.

Both had to stay at a hotel because the White House is undergoing a general painting and housecleaning operation.

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PWA Farewell: Secretary Ickes's right-hand man in the Public Works Administration is leaving him. With "great regret," the administrator announced that Col. Henry M. Waite, deputy administrator, had resigned to take a "better job" as head of the Department of Economic Security in Cincinnati, Ohio, an organization designed to cope with unemployment and rehabilitation problems.

"As deputy administrator of public works," Mr. Ickes said, "Colonel Waite has devoted his brains and fine courage to the tremendous and at times almost insoluble problems that PWA has faced. Our success in meeting these obstacles has in a great measure been due to the wise counsel and untiring efforts of the Colonel. He has the satisfaction of knowing that once again he has performed a service to his country. To me he not only proved himself a capable assistant but endeared himself as a friend as well. I wish him every success."

Colonel Waite was city manager of Dayton, Ohio, back in 1914, when this form of city government was regarded as an experiment. One of his biggest jobs and biggest successes was the construction of the $40,000,000 Cincinnati Union Terminal. His services with the PWA have extended a little over a year.

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Mr. Hoover's Secretaries: How binding the wishes of an outgoing President are on those of his successor was a pertinent question today to Mr. Walter H. Newton, one of former President Hoover's secretaries and before that a Republican member of Congress from Minnesota.

President Roosevelt, reportedly on a request from Mr. Hoover made during the brief ride from the White House to the Capital on Inauguration Day, gave Mr. Newton a one-year appointment to the Home Loan Bank Board. That appointment expires on Saturday. As far as can be learned no provisions have been made for Mr. Newton's reappointment.

The position must be filled by a Republican under the law. No other name has been mentioned. It is presumed that Mr. Roosevelt had not been informed that the term would expire during his absence when he left here on his vacation cruise.

It is an old custom for the incoming President to grant a personal request from his predecessor regarding some one of his personal staff. Mr. Newton's appointment is of this character. But whether the obligation ends with the one-year term is a fine point on which there is some difference of opinion.

One other member of the Hoover secretariat is also working here in Washington, in private employ—Mr. Theodore Joslin. A third, Mr. Lawrence Richey, is still in Mr. Hoover's employ. There is some chance that Mr. George Akerson, an earlier member of Mr. Hoover's staff, may join the two of his colleagues now here. He has been mentioned as a possible candidate for one of the positions which must be filled by Republicans when the next one falls vacant.

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Ickes Incognito: When Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, starts out on Friday for the first vacation he has had since he joined the President's Cabinet, he hopes none will be watching him.

Jokingly he told newspapermen he was going to put on false whiskers and set out with "destination unknown." Reporters finally succeeded in getting him to admit that he would go by way of his Chicago home. Other indications were that he would spend some time in Glacier National Park before returning to Washington in three weeks.

Mrs. Ickes, who holds a Republican seat in the Illinois Legislature, has just returned to this country from an airplane trip to Mexico City. Her favorite summer retreat is among the Navajo Indians in the Southwest.

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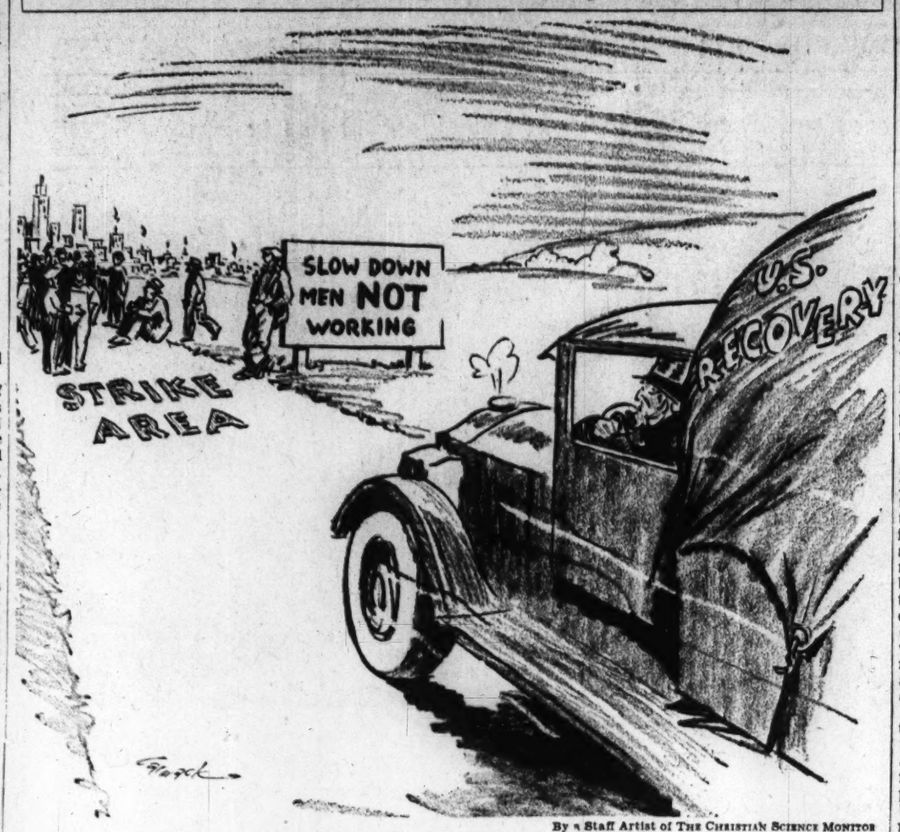
Moffett Popularity: Two-thirds of the incoming mail to the emergency governmental agencies is addressed to Mr. James A. Moffett, newly appointed federal housing administrator.

The flood of inquiries is looked upon by officials as evidence of intense interest in all parts of the country in the various phases of the program to start durable industries on the high road to industry by encouraging home building and repairs. They are fully cognizant, however that many of the notes include requests for jobs in the nation-wide organization.

Each letter is being filed and will be answered as soon as regulations for the Administration are adopted. Pamphlets are being prepared which give complete information on the questions most likely to be asked Mr. Moffett estimates that it will be at least 30 days before his staff will be in working order and can get at the ever growing stack of correspondence.

Just When He Was Beginning to Make Up for Lost Time, Too



By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Champlain Valley Council Revives Seaway Proposal

Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Route Held Vital to Northeastern Area

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 18 (AP)—The 15-year-old battle to join the Great Lakes with the Atlantic for commercial purposes is on again.

The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence seaway treaty which last March was refused ratification in the Senate, was reacclaimed yesterday as a vital factor in restoring prosperity to the Middle West and was designated as the "sparkplug" of the future well-being of the northeastern section of the country.

The treaty, which would establish a navigable all-water route from Duluth, Minn., to Montreal and thence to the sea, was indorsed by the Champlain Valley Council after its summer conference here had been addressed by Representative Bertrand H. Snell of New York, members of the New York Power Authority, a representative of the Federal Farm Board and the executive director of the Great Lakes-Tidewater Association, an organization representing 21 states and active in support of the project for more than a decade.

Champions of the treaty reasserted their assurance that President Roosevelt would resubmit the project in January, pointing out that he and his four predecessors in office had approved it and that it had been favored by various governmental departments.

The treaty, which was opposed by all but two of New England Senators in March, would be extremely advantageous to that district, in the opinion of Mr. Charles P. Craig of the Great Lakes-Tidewater Association. With the treaty in operation, he said, Boston would be a stronger port than at present; that transportation rates from the Middle West would result in shipments of New England products to the middle western states.

The states in favor of the treaty are: Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Utah, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, North and South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia, South Carolina, Minnesota and Michigan.

The Champlain Valley Council, composed of Chambers of Commerce in New York State and Vermont, in re-indorsing the treaty, offered an amendment which would provide for the opening of a navigable water route from the St. Lawrence through Lake Champlain and the Hudson River to New York City.

U. S. to Scrap 17 Destroyers

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP)—Five once proud destroyers, the first American fighting ships to poke their prows into European waters after this country's entry into the World War, reached the end of their careers July 16. Secretary Swanson ordered the scrapping of 17 decrepit destroyers, the five historic craft among them.

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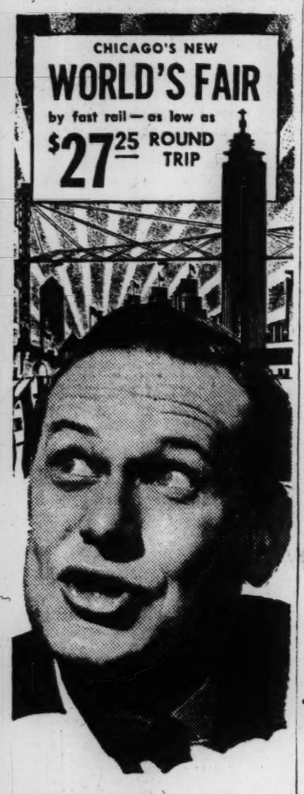

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Canadian-American Relations Evidence Unusual Cordiality Taken as Matter of Course

Winnipeg, Minneapolis and St. Paul Linked in Friendly Social and Commercial Exchange With Commendable Rivalry in Sports

By Lewis N. Evans

Chairman, International Executive Council, United States Junior Chamber of Commerce. Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A proper approach to the question, "What are my feelings toward Canada?" precipitates, naturally, a difficulty. When I first queried myself, my reactions were precisely those which might have resulted from this question: "What are your feelings toward Iowa? Your attitude toward Wisconsin?" At best my feelings were vague; my opinions but partially formed. In addition, my opinions concerning the great Dominion to the north are somewhat confounded by a sentimental attachment for England—for it was there that I attended college. Only after a searching self-examination (may I say a rigid cross-examination of a personal attitude?) was I able to isolate my own views on the subject.

Querying my friends and colleagues on the question: "How do you feel toward Canada?" almost invariably produced this somewhat innocuous reply, "Oh, friendly, of course!" The truth is that the entire subject of Canadian-American relations revolves around the word "cordiality," and that this relationship is taken for granted universally is, I believe, true. To make it doubly difficult the subject rarely is discussed in this section of the United States.

Community Viewpoint

My first reaction is that of kinship, born of propinquity and almost constant association. In my own state of Minnesota the ties between the United States and its northern neighbor are particularly strong. Twin Citians think no more of saying, "Let's week-end in Winnipeg," than Hollywoodians think of proposing a week-end in Agua Caliente. The thought of spending a few hours in foreign territory does not present itself. Naturally, it does so after international boundaries are crossed, and the customs of other peoples are observed first-hand.

Then, too, we must consider the similarities of topography. The physical characteristics of the provinces of Manitoba and Ontario impinging on the boundaries of Minnesota are similar to those of the North Star State. The result is that many problems of these provinces have become the problems of Minnesota, and, by the same token, many of Minnesota's problems involve the attention of the provincial authorities. This, naturally, precipitates a community viewpoint among the citizens of the Northwest.

Wheat, lumber and pulp wood, among other things, are part of our common heritage. Furthermore, our great cities are inextricably bound together. The Twin Cities and Winnipeg cannot have but a common destiny. Together with Chicago and Liverpool they are the great wheat markets of the world.

Ease of Communication

Another strengthening tie between the two countries, particularly affecting the border states, is the ease of communication and intercourse between the United States and Canada. Many young men in this section of the country regularly spend their vacations on the lakes and in the hills of the Canadian border country. Scores of American brides and grooms motor to Canadian cities for their honeymoons, and equal scores of Canadian couples come to the Twin Cities. This constant intercommunication has engendered in each country a familiarity with the other which, fortunately, tends to eliminate misunderstandings.

An eminent Canadian disciple of good will, in so far as Minnesota and surrounding states are concerned, is Mayor Ralph Webb of Winnipeg. Mr. Hugh Holland, an executive of the Junior Board of Trade in Winnipeg, is another such active disciple of good will. Mayor Webb frequently visits the Twin Cities. He is not unlike the chief executives of American cities. He comands respect and always is cordially received.

Although not so well known as Mayor Webb, Mr. Holland made a decided impression on 500 young American executives in St. Paul last June when he addressed the annual convention of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce. The young Canadian spoke on relations between his country and the United States from the viewpoint of the Canadian affiliates of the Junior Chamber of Commerce movement, and his observations were succinct, well put and of inestimable value.

Ambassadorship in Sports

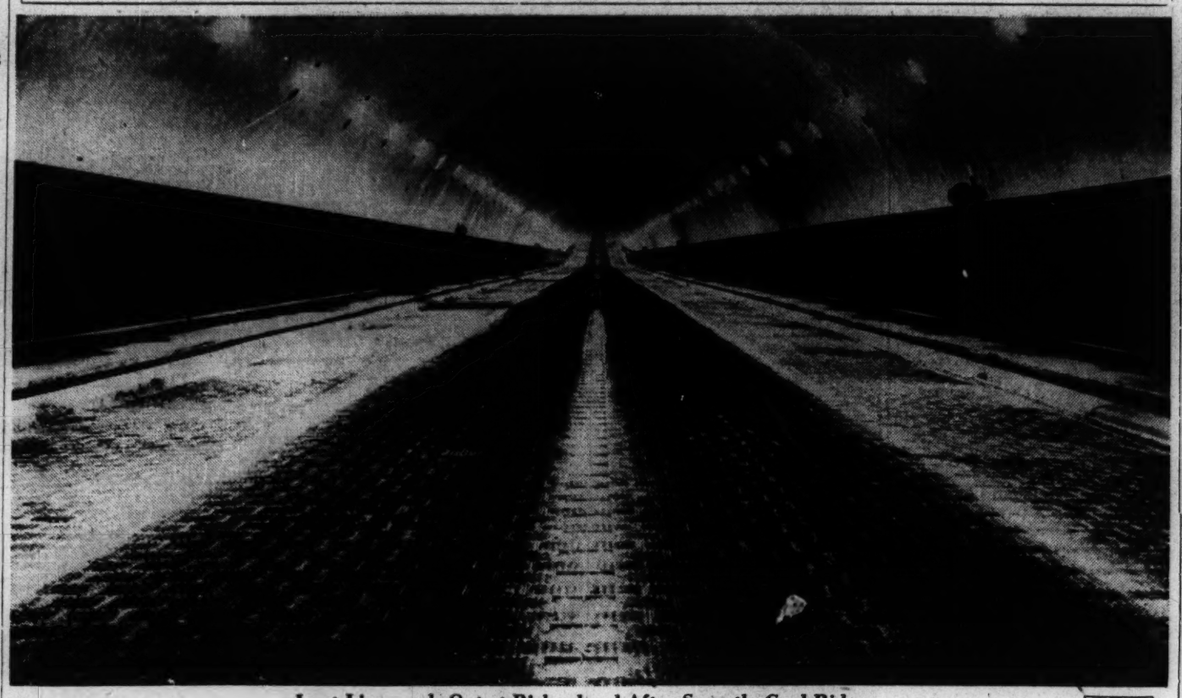
Consider, too, one of the greatest of all ambassadorships—the relationship of competitive sports. Here we find Minnesota and Canada in constant rivalry in hockey, curling baseball and other games suited to our northern latitude. In short, there is much more in common between this State and Canada than between Minnesota and other states associated merely by the accident of a common sovereignty.

It always will be a source of regret to the young men of the Northwest and Midwest that the St. Lawrence waterway proposal was blocked by selfish, short-sighted sectionalism, which, on the occasion of the treaty's defeat, descended even below the leaven of partisan politics.

In conclusion, I might fall back on the well-known, too-often-resorted-to formula of confessed internationalists—the advocacy of bigger and better good will. However, the relationship existent between America and Canada is too deep-seated, too personal, too sensitive to be touched by the formal hand of diplomacy.

The friendship is there, the good will is there—the only element lacking is the complete realization (and understanding) of our common problems and purposes. This is not an indictment of either the present day American or Canadian viewpoint toward the other country, but tends to foreshadow the possible achievement of good neighbors, a non-political union of interests and responsibilities given solidarity by a common heritage and a common destiny.

Men Bore Two Miles Under English River



Central Press Photos Ltd. — In at Liverpool, Out at Birkenhead After Smooth, Cool Ride

Port of Boston Claims Injury From Ambiguous Rates

Ambiguous rates, allowing discrimination by shippers and terminal companies, are driving trade from the Port of Boston, according to Mr. W. W. McCoubrey, traffic manager and commerce assistant to the Boston Port Authority.

Mr. McCoubrey, back from a New York hearing of charges of practices in violation of the Intercoastal Trade Conference agreements, says that conditions exist along the Boston water-front that must be corrected if more and more business is not diverted to other North Atlantic ports.

According to the agreements by members of the Intercoastal Trade Conference, charges for the back piling of lumber at different Boston terminals were published and agreed upon. But these charges, states Mr. McCoubrey, are so uncertain and open to distortion that they are almost as bad as no rules at all.

There are three principal terminals for the unloading of lumber from the Pacific coast, Commonwealth Pier, the Army Base and the Wiggin Terminal. For the Wiggin Terminal there are no published rates at all, Mr. McCoubrey points out. And this, he says, constitutes a condition that invites discriminatory practices. At the Army Base and Commonwealth Pier the published charges for the back-piling of lumber are, 75 cents if piled in the open, $1 if piled under cover.

Art Notes

Rockport Old Tavern

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKPORT, Mass.—The most interesting exhibition so far staged this summer on Cape Ann is the fourteenth annual display of paintings, watercolors, black and whites and sculpture by members of the Rockport Art Association housed in the Old Tavern on Main Street. "White Mountains, N. H." by Emile A. Gruppe, is perhaps the best of that artist's landscapes; while Yarnall Abbott's "The Switch Target," an experiment in structure forms found near a quarry, is also enlivening. The shapes of things, their relative heights and compositional angles, dominate "Green Stone" by Samuel F. Hershey, representing a stone-crusher on a hill. The color range is in cool blues, white, and an indefinite tinge of yellow. While the composition challenges attention, it falls short of satisfaction, due, perhaps, to a sense of undeveloped power, for the painter has lost control of his foreground masses, thus tending to destroy the pattern unity that, in this type of composition, is essential. But the canvas remains one of the focal points in the exhibition.

It is interesting to note in two little sketches by Harry Leith-Ross a liveliness not always found in that painter's larger compositions. "Back Yard," with two men putting out ash cans on wash day, against a background of reddish house forms, presents a crisply amusing and accurate bit of American realism. So does "Soda Fountain" with diagonal counter, a row of customers, and the repetition, in yellow linoleum floor, of yellow light beyond the dark door frame. These little sketches are well organized and straight to the point. In spontaneity and compactness they far outshine the larger Leith-Ross canvas, "Street in Spring." Richard A. Holberg's "When Winter Comes," for instance, plays upon diagonal trends stretching from snow-covered logs in foreground to gables of background roofs, and repeating the action in the diagonal of a man sawing wood.

Pattern again, this time developed in swirls, gives character to Edith A. Abbott's "Sister Trees," more imaginative than literal, and bringing conviction of brisk winds. Gertrude Martin Tonsberg has been concerning herself with the charm of natural forms found on a woodland floor, and her "Jack in the Pulpit," with its green against the brown of leaf-forms, offers a new note in choice of subject matter. D. G.

Maine Man Arrested In Bank Theft Case

PORTLAND, Maine, July 18 (AP)—Arrested in the midst of the prosaic business of directing sales activities for a Portland novelty company, Theodore Craig, widely sought as a bank robber, yesterday faced removal to Vermont on a charge of robbing the Caledonia National Bank of Danville.

The suspected gunman was captured by Portland police and federal agents as he conversed with three customers in his "office."

Craig is wanted, police said, for bank robberies in Grand Haven, Mich., and the State of Washington, and for a garage holdup in Gardner, Mass. He was to appear before a United States Commissioner today in proceedings seeking his removal to Vermont.

Liquor Held 'Outlawed' By British Post Office

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLACKPOOL, Eng.—The resolution not to vary its practice of declining to accept licensed trade advertisements recently expressed by the British Post Office has been criticized here by the National Federation of Off-License Holders Associations.

The Post Office policy, says the federation, practically passes a sentence of outlawry on the liquor trade.

King George Opens Vehicular Tunnel Under the Mersey

(Continued from Page 1)

ber of years and out of rates to be levied in Liverpool and Birkenhead.

Work on the tunnel was started by the Princess Royal, King George's daughter, in December, 1925, at George's Dock on the river front. On this spot there now stands one of the great ventilating towers, with the control office buildings grouped about it. There are six ventilating plants in all and their towers have become striking features of the architecture of the two towns. The highest tower, rising to 210 feet, is that at Woodside, Birkenhead, near where in olden days monks worked a ferry across the Mersey.

The total capacity of all ventilating fans amounts to 10,000,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The largest of the 30 fans has a capacity of 641,000 cubic feet per minute. Operation of the ventilating stations is automatic.

In the operator's room there are instruments recording the carbon monoxide content of the tunnel atmosphere at various points and also the degree of visibility of the air. Other instruments show the number of vehicles passing. The traffic capacity of the tunnel is 4150 automobiles an hour in four lines, spaced at 100 feet apart and moving at 20 miles per hour.

At intervals of 150 feet there are fire stations. Electric lights are placed at 20 feet spacing on each side of the tunnel, and the total number of lights in the traffic part is 1600.

More than 7,000,000 gallons of water were pumped from the workings during tunnel construction, while the total excavation in the whole work amounted to 1,200,000 tons. The bottom of the tunnel at its deepest point is 170 feet below high water. The road surface is of cast iron.

Students Break Camp at Salem To Resume Travel-Study Tour

Omnibus College Expedition From Kansas Completes Bay State Sojourn and Starts for Maine—Plan Extends Over United States

Dust flew in Salem today as the vanguard of what appears to be a motorized circus pulled up from a vacant lot and moved off for Maine.

But it isn't a circus. Closer study reveals just plain passenger buses, 12 of them, full of young people, students. Eighteen passenger automobiles carry more of them. And huge eight-ton trucks tote baggage, tents and food.

The annual travel-study expedition of the Omnibus College from Wichita, Kan., is again on its way. One section set out today, another will take to the road tomorrow, and the last will break camp Friday.

Over 500 enthusiastic students from 35 states wave farewell to Massachusetts after several days of roaming about the region, visiting points of historical interest.

Beginning with five students and a second-hand car in 1921, the Omnibus College has grown to one of America's chief travel tours. Last summer it enrolled students from 42 states. Its originator and director is Dr. William M. Goldsmith, professor of biology at the University of Wichita.

In the spring of 1921, Dr. Goldsmith took his best biology students to study at the Marine Biology Laboratories at Woods Hole, Mass. They enjoyed the trip so much that they decided to go again the following summer.

At this point Mrs. Goldsmith, who was teaching home economics at the time, came into the picture.

"How about taking me, and some of my good students?" she asked.

Dr. Goldsmith gave in. He included her and her students the following summer, and two cars were required to carry the group. Others heard about the trip, and the next year still other cars were needed.

Presently the expedition was enlarged to include more territory in the South, and shortly a loop in Canada was added. At about the same time a western expedition was arranged to accommodate those who wished to travel and study in that part of the country.

This summer the eastern expedition includes a dozen 36-passenger buses and 18 seven-passenger motorcars. Meantime a western expedition of approximately the same size is moving up the Pacific coast.

Eight-ton baggage trucks precede the passenger units and carry the tents in which the students live at night. Eight-ton cafeteria cars prepare the food and arrange it on portable tables. Hungry students do the rest.

The cafeterias are equipped with gasoline stoves, steam tables, dish washers, and all other necessary mechanical devices. Chefs boast that they can prepare a meal for 150 persons in 30 minutes. The food bill for the group now encamped at Salem is approximately $250 a day.

College credit with any of seven affiliated universities and colleges is offered members of the group this year. They may enroll for education, history, sociology, botany or journalism. Three semester hours credit is the usual allotment for these classes, though by special arrangement and special work as much as five hours credit may be taken.

The cost to each student is $175. This includes meals, transportation, and the sight-seeing trips which are incidental to the main tour. The party will be out eight weeks and will cover 8000 miles through 25 states and two Canadian provinces.

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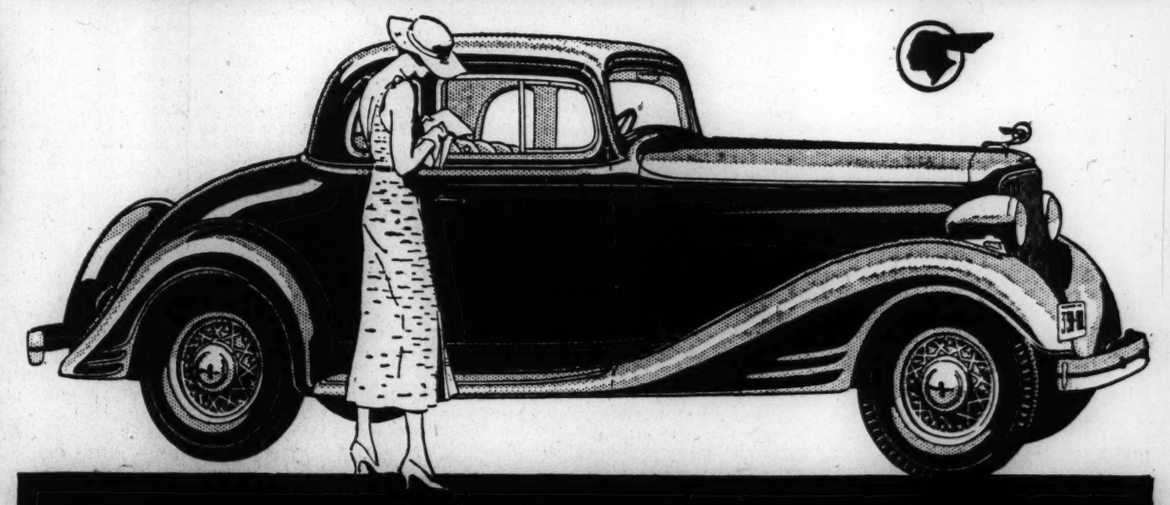

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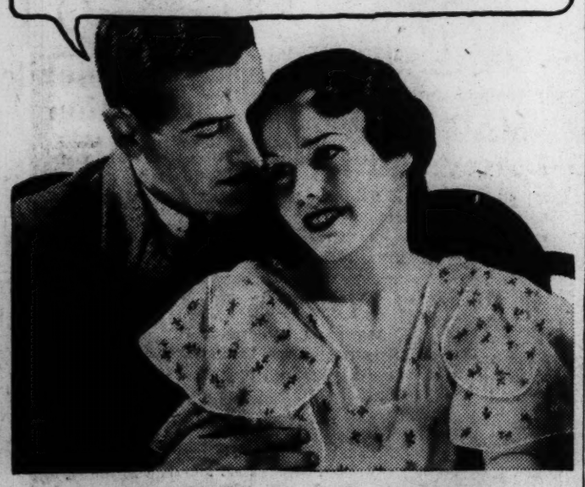

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Reich Sounds Out Creditors On its Financial Problems, After Coup by World Bank

Arrangements to Take Care of British Bondholders Said to Have Caused Present Imbroglio—Germany to Withhold Other Revenues Pending Decisions

BERLIN, July 18 (AP)—The German Government, which yesterday decided to withhold certain internal revenues from trustees of the Dawes Loan, today awaited the suggestions of foreign creditor nations to reopen consideration of problems arising out of the Reich's moratorium.

The action of the Dawes Loan trustees, who impounded revenues of sugar, tobacco, beer and brandy duties by which the loan is guaranteed, was described by a Finance Ministry spokesman today as the "height of absurdity."

"Putting serious difficulties in the way of our business is an economic folly which Germany simply cannot tolerate," he said. "Besides, no kind of magic can turn the marks, held fast in the trustees' special account, into foreign currency."

Creditor nations have been notified of Germany's willingness to confer on the debt problem, and the Reich awaits their answers, the same spokesman continued. In the case of England, he pointed out, an arrangement already has been effected.

The Dawes Loan Trustees yesterday announced they would not release to the German Government about 200,000,000 marks paid into their special Reichsbank account from the domestic duties. The German Government retaliated with the announcement that no more of the revenues will be turned over to the trustees, but officials indicated today that no other action is contemplated.

It was pointed out that 50 per cent of the sum required to meet the October interest on the Dawes bonds has been deposited with the Bank for International Settlements.

The Young Loan was in no way affected by steps taken by the Dawes Loan Trustees, nor the counter-action of the Government.

Dawes Trustees' Action Believed Forced On By London Accord on Debt

By H. B. Elliston
Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Action of the World Bank at Basel in unsuccessfully trying to reserve the tax revenues of the German Government for meeting the interest payments on the Dawes loan of 1924 is merely a pro forma step to protect the contractual interests of the bondholders.

The new foreign debt crisis in Germany concerns two loans—the Dawes and the Young issues. Both are named after Americans. The former owes its title to Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes, who sat as chairman of the committee of experts who, in 1924, fixed a new schedule of reparation annuities. The loan was raised in Europe and the United States in order to put Germany on its economic feet so that it could pay reparations. In 1929 the committee of experts headed by Mr. Owen D. Young framed a new reparation plan to take the place of the Dawes plan. Like its predecessor, this scheme also provided for a loan, which paid off part of the new reparation total.

Americans Bought Heavily

American investors were by far the heaviest buyers of these two issues. Of the Dawes Loan amounting to $230,000,000, Americans bought $110,000,000, or about half. The American quota of the Young Plan was proportionately less. About $300,000,000 was raised altogether, and Americans bought $95,000,000 or about a third of the total.

These amounts, however, are not the present totals outstanding in the United States. As the bonds have come on the market in New York, they have been bought by Germans, as well as Americans. Secretary Cordell Hull has made such German repurchasing one of the counts in his indictment of German financial conduct. Clearly the dollars that the Germans used in buying the bonds might have been employed in maintaining the interest service on the bonds held by Americans.

Holdings Here

It is privately estimated that holdings of the two issues still in the possession of American investors are:

Dawes Loan $65,000,000
Young Loan 91,305,000

Germany buyers have apparently concentrated on the Dawes Loan.

All the bonds owed by Germany in addition to the Dawes and Young issues were in partial default as to transfer prior to the six months transfer moratorium that the Germany Government recently declared on transfers of Dawes and Young payments beginning July 1. This action, if it had gone into effect, would have made a general moratorium complete. Of course it had no connection with the arrangements which the Germans have made from time to time with foreign bankers on the short-term obligations held by these latter.

Government Obligation

The furore created by the German announcement was due to the special circumstances under which the loans were incurred. These loans constituted the obligation of the Federal Government itself. Other debts which have been suspended, in whole or in part, as to transfer, are owed by German states, communes, municipalities, and corporations. Moreover, the Dawes and the Young loans took precedence among the German Government's responsibilities.

But there was a difference between the Dawes and the Young loans in the matter of the security back of them. The guarantees in connection with the payment of the Dawes loan is specific as well as general. This does not obtain in regard to the Young Loan. In raising the Dawes Loan, the German Government promised to deposit all its income from customs and all its tax revenues on tobacco, beer and spirits in the Reichsbank in Berlin.

"Collateral Guarantees"

The bank was to hold the money to the credit of the trustees of the Dawes Loan, who were the appointees of the World Bank, to insure the serving of the bonds. The name for these assigned revenues was "collateral guarantees."

It is perhaps this superiority of the Dawes Loan over the Young Loan from the standpoint of security that accounted for German repurchasers' preference for them.

The agreement was tantamount to a promise to reserve a big slice of the entire revenues of the Federal Government till the Dawes bondholders had been satisfied.

Action by the trustees in insisting that the assigned revenues be so blocked has been countered by the German Government in suspending the arrangement.

Britain Got There First

The World Bank action comes at a time when at least one creditor government, namely Great Britain, has succeeded in persuading the German Government to continue service on the Dawes and Young bonds held by British investors. Britain's success was the result of a threat. It announced that, if the moratorium went into effect, it would seize German assets in Britain and turn them over to British holders of the defaulted bonds. Other creditor governments have made similar threats, and they are expected to be granted the same treatment as has been accorded to Britain.

Only the United States, which has the biggest stake in the debt, is left out in the cold. It is the only country which is inhibited from invoking the same threat, inasmuch as American assets in Germany are far in excess of German assets in the United States, a situation which compels Americans to rely on the fairness of their German debtor.

In view of these separate arrangements—reached or about to be reached—the World Bank's action may also be interpreted as an effort to insure equal treatment for all creditors, which is the burden of Mr. Hull's demand on Germnay.

It Has Happened Before

It is not unusual that government revenues should be specifically assigned as security for the payment of foreign loans. Nor is it an unusual procedure for the creditor to seek to take over the underlying guarantees in the event of default. International financial relations are littered with examples. Most of the controls that the United States has set up from time to time in Central America, for instance, have arisen out of such situations. Since no country would acquiesce willingly in such a usurpation of its sovereignty, force, or at least duress, is naturally involved. Therefore the procedure, if war is not envisaged, is generally taken at the expense of weak countries.

The World Bank is not a state, and merely made the effort to reserve the underlying security for the loans in order to keep the record straight. It, of course, does not contemplate the use of force, or even an appeal to the governments of the investors, in reply to Germany's defiant suspension of the security, on top of its suspension of transfer.

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A PARADISE FOR VACATIONISTS

San Francisco Has Strike Well in Hand

California Looks to Him

Wide World — Frank C. Merriam — The Christian Science Monitor
Acting Governor of California Protects State in General Strike.

Arbitration Proposal Sees First Step Toward Effecting It

(Continued from Page 1)

where he was being presented with the Phi Beta Kappa key he had earned as a student there nearly 20 years ago.

"Labor is entitled to bargain collectively through representatives of its own choosing," the General said, "and the employer who denies or even obstructs that right is antisocial. In the American shipping industry, including the loading and unloading of ships, that right has not been justly accorded."

Calls Strike "Civil War"

This was a direct reference to the water-front dispute which has brought the Pacific coast its present labor distress, and the NRA Administrator spared no words in making it clear that government would see the longshoremen fairly treated.

But the general strike, he declared, is "quite another matter. It is a threat to the community. It is a menace to government. It is civil war. This ugly thing is a blow at the flag of our common country and it has got to stop."

The unions, the General said, must purge themselves of the subversive elements which brought on the general strike, or, he warned, the people of the community would rise and wipe it out "as you clean off a chalk mark on a blackboard with a wet sponge."

And then he proceeded to laugh the general strike out of court with the remark, "it would be safer for a cottontail rabbit to slap a wildcat in the face than for this half of one per cent of our population to try to strangle the rest of us into submission by any such means as this."

Seek Roosevelt's Intervention

It may be that the general strike committee in San Francisco stopped its deliberations to hear General Johnson over the radio. It was in tumultuous session at the time, and its conservative leaders were triumphant, shortly afterward, in reporting passage of a resolution asking for arbitration of the entire water-front controversy.

The fact it asked the governors of three states and mayors of six cities to ask President Roosevelt to ask the strikers and employers to submit their quarrel to the National Longshoremen's Board was a bit of unexplained indirection, but the solution conveyed the definite impression that the general strike would not continue forever to support the marine unions if they refused to arbitrate.

General Johnson's prophecy that the public would wipe the subversive element from the slate was fulfilled as he uttered it. San Francisco police and National Guardsmen converged upon a known Communist headquarters and arrested some 200 men, who were booked on vagrancy charges and held in $1000 bail each, shortly thereafter riot calls came in rapid succession from three other Communist centers scattered over the city. A small but efficient and mobile mob completely wrecked each of these places, destroyed subversive literature, and beat several Communists.

Portland Strike Off Pending Peace Talks With Senator Wagner

PORTLAND, Ore., July 18 (AP)—Talk of a general walkout here subsided somewhat today while strike factions conferred with the Administration emissary, Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, in hopes some basis for settlement of the water-front dispute could be found.

Senator Wagner, espouser of labor legislation, went into conference with Gov. Julius L. Meier upon arrival here last night. Here to act as an adviser or mediator, the New York Senator at once became listener rather than talker.

He admitted he had a "purely tentative" program in view, but said such a program often "may be shunted by actualities."

The general strike which Portlanders feared would start here today was described by Mr. E. E. Pettingell, president of the Central Labor Council, as a "very remote possibility." Discussion of an effective date for a general walkout was postponed pending Senator Wagner's arrival.

Strike strategy committee members, who said they would give 24 hours' notice in event of a general strike, were told by Senator Wagner to get themselves in "a good frame of mind" for a conference with him today. Deep appreciation of the efforts of "conservative union men" to meet the strike situation was expressed by Governor Meier who said he would be pleased to aid them "in any patriotic efforts."

A bit of isolated violence flared here last night when 15 or 20 men who police said identified themselves as seamen attacked six men who recently worked on the steamer Illinois. Four of the men were severely beaten while two fled.

While oil companies refused to deliver gasoline for retail trade until picketing of plants and alleged threats ceased, independent service stations were attempting to tap outside sources of gasoline. Automobiles were less numerous than usual, but gasoline was available at towns within a radius of 50 miles.

Communists Lead Strike, Pacific Papers Declare

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17 (AP)—The leading newspapers of San Francisco Bay cities were unanimous today in predicting a general strike could not be won and blaming its inception on Communistic elements. Here is what they said:

San Francisco Chronicle—The issue in this general strike is clear cut. It is a battle of the Communists, by the medium of organized labor and for the destruction of constituted government. It is a reign of terrorism.

San Francisco Examiner—They could not win a general strike—even if they knew what they are striking for. No community—least of all San Francisco—is going to let itself be defeated by a general strike captained by Communists.

San Francisco Call-Bulletin—There rests today on labor unionism a chance to rid its ranks of the stamp of Communism and radicalism to maintain its reputation for integrity. A general strike has never been won.

Oakland Tribune—In the present emergency citizens must keep their heads, with faith that city, state and Federal Government still function, and that in the final analysis American common sense will prevail.

Federal Mediator Seeks Peace in Minneapolis

MINNEAPOLIS, July 18 (AP)—A new federal drive to settle the strike of union truck drivers began here today.

The Rev. Francis J. Hass, a member of the Federal Labor Relations Board who helped negotiate a peaceful end to Milwaukee's recent electric strike, was en route from Washington in a Government move to settle the drivers' walkout, which has halted virtually all truck traffic in Minneapolis.

Leaving Washington last night, the mediator is expected to arrive here late today by airplane to assist Mr. E. H. Dunningan, Labor Department conciliator, and Gov. Floyd B. Olson in their efforts to arbitrate the matter.

Ship Workers in East Keep Free of Red Trap

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP)—Mr. Joseph P. Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen Association, said emphatically yesterday that longshoremen of the eastern seaboard had no intention of striking in sympathy with west coast maritime workers.

"Our boys," he said, "are smart enough to know that radical elements want us to go out so that they can take control of the situation as they did in San Francisco.

"But we intend to continue to operate under our contracts with the New York Shipping Association, which do not expire until Sept. 30."

Danbury Hatters Return

DANBURY, Conn., July 18 (AP)—The strike of 1000 workers in six hatters fur cutting factories was settled today, ending a nine-week's dispute over wages and collective bargaining.

As fast as places could be found for them, the strikers reported back to their machines during the morning.

Miners' Strike Ends

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 18 (AP)—The strike of red ore miners, which took 8000 men away from the miners and cost two lives, was at an end today but the situation in the textile strike remained virtually unchanged, with 15,000 workers out of the mills.

Mrs. W. G. McAdoo Gets Divorce in California

LOS ANGELES, July 18 (AP)—After brief testimony that she and Mr. William Gibbs McAdoo, junior United States Senator from California, were incompatible, Mrs. Eleanor Wilson McAdoo obtained a divorce from Superior Judge Allen Campbell here yesterday. The court awarded the custody of the two children to Mrs. McAdoo.

"The incompatibilities which have arisen out of our divergent tastes and interests drove us reluctantly to the conclusion that a legal separation was the only solution," said Mrs. McAdoo in her petition. "As a Senator, Mr. McAdoo is obliged to spend the larger part of each year in Washington." In statements both expressed their admiration for each other.

Elks Called to Mobilize In Pro-America Campaign

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 18 (AP)—Mr. Michael F. Shannon, Los Angeles attorney, was elected Grand Exalted Ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks here yesterday and called upon the half million members of the order to become "shock troops" in a "pro-America" campaign against radicalism.

His call was to mobilize the full strength of 1400 lodges into "shock troops to combat and exterminate those who would destroy the business of this country, disrupt forever family relations, abolish religion, liquidate American institutions and tear down the flag."

Tension Eases and City Is Receiving Food in Greater Volume

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18 (AP)—Two vital conferences were called here today in efforts to reach an immediate settlement of the general strike.

Mediators, encouraged by the strikers' offer of arbitration, sought ways and means of bringing the union representatives and employers together for a quick termination of the walkout involving 100,000 men in the bay region.

The shipowners were to consider the proposal of the general strike committee for mediation of the maritime strike, involving 27,000 workers along the Pacific coast.

The shipowners previously had agreed to arbitrate with the International Longshoremen's Association but had refused arbitration with the nine other striking maritime unions.

Explaining their positions, they asserted the nine other unions were not representative of their trades.

Mayor Angelo Rossi and the other mediators also gathered.

"Discussion of union labor's resolution yesterday proposing arbitration gave us something to work on," said Mayor Rossi.

"We know what the unions are willing to do and are waiting to see how the shipowners feel about it."

A demand that the general strike be called off immediately was made by Seattle employers.

The employers stated openly the proposal made by the unions at San Francisco "will not be accepted because it's a trick."

"We will not do a thing toward arbitration or otherwise until and unless you call off the general strike," the employers were quoted as saying by the Seattle Citizens Emergency Strike Committee.

The food blockade in the Bay region meanwhile was broken, with trucks bringing in huge loads of fresh produce, meats and other foodstuffs.

In its resolution stating the offer, the strike committee called upon the 27,000 marine and dock workers of the coast to submit to arbitration by a federal board appointed by President Roosevelt.

Employers likewise were asked to place issues in dispute in the hands of the President's board and the entire proposal was made contingent upon employer recognition of all the 10 maritime unions whose strike has crippled shipping since May 9.

The longshoremen's demand for complete control of hiring agencies, which has been a stumbling block in mediation attempts thus far, was not mentioned in the resolution. Maritime union members of the committee came from the meeting obviously angry and Mr. Harry Bridges, militant longshoremen's representative, declared the proposal "will never be accepted by the men."

Immediate consideration of the olive-branch offer by waterfront and shipping employers, however, was announced by Mr. Thomas G. Plant, their authorized spokesman. He said the proposal would be taken up at a meeting today.

The President's mediation board, now preparing to conduct an election among striking seamen for the purpose of determining what leaders shall represent them, also will meet on the matter, Mr. O. K. Cushing, spokesman for the board, said.

"Labor has done its part," declared Mr. Edward Vandeleur, president of the Central Labor Council and chairman of the general strike committee. "The matter rests entirely with the shipowners now."

The resolution urged the Governors of California, Oregon and Washington and the Mayors of all cities affected by the widespread conflict to "immediately appeal to the President of the United States to act in this emergency . . . ."

Kidnaping Theory For Baby Collapses

HARTSDALE, N. Y., July 18 (AP)—The kidnaping theory in the Bobby Connor case collapsed today.

While the little son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Connor lay in a hospital, to which he was taken after being found yesterday in a bramble thicket near his home, federal agents and police announced their investigations were ended.

They were convinced, they said, that the 21-months-old Bobby, who disappeared last Thursday, wasn't kidnaped at all. All evidence showed, they declared, that he had toddled alone into the woods and had spent the five days there.

Suffering from lack of food and exposure, hope is expressed for recovery of the child. Harry Lee Forestier, the peddler detained for possible connection with the child's disappearance, was released last night.

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Strike in Making for 8 Years, Pacific Labor Man Declares

Plan Developing as Scheduled Even to Strategy of Allowing Food to Reach City, Mullin Says at Wellesley Institute

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 18—The San Francisco general strike which appears to be so much a crisis of the instant was eight years in the making and is unfolding step by step according to plan.

This was the assertion of a man 3000 miles from the turmoil of the western city—a man who last night said this great industrial and social calamity is the result of plan and strategy. And he gave evidence to his assertion by announcing last night certain steps in this long-range plan that today were recorded as facts.

He is Mr. Warren D. Mullin, who is attending the second Summer Institute for Social Progress here, and who is leader of 2000 striking linseed oil pressers in San Francisco, sent here by national labor leaders on a special mission.

The present strike, more than the nation realizes, is, according to Mr. Mullins, the result of plan and design. Long before the labor clouds gathered over San Francisco, he declared, this section with its strong labor organization and its equally strong manufacturers' association had been selected as a likely place for America's second general strike.

He is in a position of vantage despite the fact he is 3000 miles away from the theater of action. When he calls San Francisco—which he does several times a day—he talks with a man who is the chief strategist in the strike, a man who with himself served a jail sentence in England for their activities in the 1926 general strike in that country.

Most important of all the man on the other end of the wire, Mr. Mullin says, shared with him the eight years of planning and study for another general strike such as the one numbing the western coast today. He would not disclose the name of his friend.

The general public read yesterday that the strike had relaxed its grip, that the strikers were according safe passage of food supplies, that street cars were being allowed to carry passengers over the steep hills. All this was true, but it was not accurate to record these happenings as "today's developments," Mr. Mullin declared. They were, he said, the developments of years ago.

Causes of Failure

He told of the consistent failure of other general strikes, failures resulting from the alienation of public support. But out of these failures developed a line of strategy for future strikes and this strategy was founded upon the welding of the public behind the strikers. At least all efforts must be extended to see that the public remains comparatively neutral, according to the schemes evolved.

Consequently it was planned, Mr. Mullin said, to make a public announcement that food supplies would be shut off but at a crucial moment retract the threat and guarantee to the public plenty of food and a minimum of inconveniences. Apparently this strategy has been followed. He insists it has worked and that contrary to press dispatches the San Francisco public is not hostile to the strikers.

It became apparent that these strategists might have prepared press bulletins years ago for release at this time without going too far astray from actual events.

Mr. Mullin was particularly critical of those persons who have reasoned that because general strikes have never been successful they never will be. They fail, he averred, to test their analogy, to detect that changed conditions have destroyed their comparisons. General strikes that obtain public approval may succeed where strikes that encountered bitter public hostility have failed, he explained.

He denied that the strikers have lost sight of their objectives. The 80,000 or more strikers desire in the main one thing, he said, and that is an executive order from the President unequivocally forcing arbitration upon worker and employer alike. They want, according to him, what amounts to a law that when one side asks for arbitration, the other will accede and that the decision will be binding.

Dramatic Possibility

He dwelt on the theatrical possibility of President Roosevelt cutting short his vacation and dramatically entering San Francisco harbor in the cruiser Houston, to untangle the toughest knot yet to develop in the skein of national recovery.

Mr. Mullin believes the general strike will succeed in recasting the strong teeth originally set in the Wagner bill. He does not believe that President Roosevelt dares to leave the issue unsettled, for, he asserted, it would give the Republicans and all other opposition too effective a weapon against him in the next election.

The United States Supreme Court will sanction most of the experiments being forwarded under the New Deal, Dr. Walton Hamilton of the Yale Law School told the institute here last night.

Finding the court's decision in the milk and mortgage cases favorable to the New Deal, he expressed the view that the court will respond generally to the liberal shift in popular opinion.

He nevertheless expressed the view that events had gone somewhat against the New Deal in the last six months and that decisions of the court might reflect any violent reaction in public sentiment.

Dr. Hamilton particularly assailed that concept of the Supreme Court which holds that this judicial tribunal is an inflexible defender of "things as they are." He traced how in its decisions the Court had seemed to demand a liberal stretching of the Constitution. As outlined by Dr. Hamilton there is nothing inherent in the Supreme Court that would place that tribunal across the pathway of essential changes in the nation's social and economic life.

He criticized many of the "cost of production" clauses in the NRA codes and expressed the hope that the Supreme Court will invalidate some of them.

Dr. Phillips Bradley, professor of political science at Amherst, argued in the morning lecture for an active administration of the President's tariff bargaining powers in order to rebuild foreign markets for American products.

He expressed the view that the President may be able, by preceeding a treaty at a time, to achieve a pattern of reciprocity pacts with all the nations.

Dr. Bradley declared that whereas the nation may for a while be forced into a policy of national sufficiency, the President's tariff power might lay the foundation for ultimate free trade.

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Piracy 'Walks the Plank'

(Continued from Page 1)

rested. But it's different on the high seas. Riding the Atlantic rollers you can tell a man your opinion of him frankly and get away with it. You can make all sorts of threats, but if they are not backed up by a show of arms it is just a bluff and must be met in that manner.

And in the piracy scare that rippled the coast there was no backing of yawning ports or 14-pounders. There was no arming to the teeth and advancing with the grappling hooks at the ready. There was no show of arms, therefore no piracy.

* * *

One skipper, says Captain Gabbett, didn't want the other to go out to the fishing grounds, therefore he threw a monumental bluff. The other fellow accepted it, and that's that.

The moral seems to be if you want to throw bluffs take to the high seas. But be sure to pick the right one to bluff.

Because of this, all rumors of Washington investigations and patroling coast guards have been carried away by the wave of mirth that today is shaking the fishing fleet of Gloucester.

Motorists

Higher Insurance

Massachusetts motorists, paying last year's insurance, felt sure that there would be no increase in rates since the system had been functioning for enough years to get a working average.

But they did not count on the marked increase in driving accidents which, coincidental with repeal, have caused alarm throughout the country. More accidents mean higher costs to the insurance companies. In turn the insurance companies have to pass these along to the motorists in higher premium charges.

Today the State Department of Insurance declared that while final figures have not been compiled, higher rates are inevitable in practically every one of the 20 zones into which the state is divided for automobile insurance administration.

* * *

More Speeders Booked

Curbstone service for ice cream shops is one thing. Boston speeders today were tasting the third day of a new curbstone service that was far from sweet.

Speeding along the wide avenues and streets of the South End they found police thumbing them to the curb. Formerly a ticket would be forthcoming. Tickets sometimes were fixed or forgotten.

But the new campaign calls for speeders to be escorted personally to the station house and immediately booked, precluding both fixing and forgetting. The score to date is over 200 motorists and a new look of respectful attention marks the drivers who regularly streak up and down the broad thoroughfares of the South End.

Provincetown

The Fleet's In

With all roads leading to Provincetown well filled with motorists who want a view of the 32 ships of the United States Navy's scouting fleet anchored there, a quick and easy visit offers problems. Saturdays and Sundays have become particularly difficult due to the crowds.

But some wise people, casting an eye upward, solved the problem and started quite a business at the Norwood Metropolitan Airport. They chartered a plane, flew down to Provincetown, circled for 15 minutes over the fleet, then flew back again. Time consumed, one hour flat. Soon others made the one-hour hop.

Today regular reservations are being made due to the popularity of these trips, motorists driving out to the airport and parking their cars, completing the visit to the fleet by plane.

Miscellaneous

Rockets to the Starlings

Skyrockets will soar over Brookline tonight noting the second day's offensive in the annual battle against starlings. England may have disliked American squirrels but no more than residents of Fisher Hill dislike the English starlings. They settle in the trees in droves and chatter the night through.

The starlings are having three chances this year. Last night it was rockets. Tonight it will be rockets again. If they haven't moved into woodlands where they will not disturb people by tomorrow night, then Daniel G. Lacy, superintendent of the Brookline Highway and Forestry Department, will ask the selectmen to permit residents to fire pistols into the trees.

* * *

Lone Precipitator

Yesterday in Boston was another rainless and cloudless day. That is, relatively cloudless. One lone, large dark cloud floated over the city in late afternoon. And it rained all by itself, scattering drops along its otherwise brightly sunlit path. Five minutes per given area was its raining time. It could not be called rain. The weather bureau called it a "trace of precipitation." All it did was to attract a smiling public attention, make a slight break in a monotony of cloudless skies and rainless days.

* * *

Three Withdrawals

Banking in the home has its problems. When a Belmont woman discovered her house on fire yesterday she grabbed up some savings and ran. But she had saved so well a second trip was necessary to get more. By that time the flames were intense. But there was still more money. For a third time she dashed into the house and came out with money. Distracted firemen, trying to keep her safe, gave her a curtain lecture on banking.

Crime

Enter Millens' Father

When Murton and Irving Millen and Abraham Faber were captured, charged with robbing the Needham Trust Company and killing a police officer, only about $2500 of the total of nearly $12,000 recovered was identified as bank property. Missing was nearly $2000 to make up the total bank loss of about $14,000. The three young men have been tried and convicted for the murder and robbery and are awaiting formal pronouncement of the death sentence. But in the meantime the Millen brothers' father, Joseph Millen, has filed a bill in equity to get possession of the unidentified money amounting to some $9000.

He will claim that, since the money has not been identified and the boys assigned it to him while they were being held in jail in New York after their capture, there is no proof that the money was stolen, and he should have it.

When Britannia Ruled the Ice

Cunard Line Steamer Britannia Leaving Icebound Boston

This Is the Ship Which Inaugurated Regular Transatlantic Steamship Mail Service 94 Years Ago Today

Britain Commemorates Start Of Fast Ocean Mail Service

Ninety-Fourth Anniversary of Arrival at Boston of Cunard Steamer Britannia Observed by Shipping Interests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, Eng., July 18—Shipping circles here observe today as an important landmark in Anglo-American relations. For on July 18, 1840, the first Cunard steamer Britannia arrived at Boston, thus inaugurating the first regular mail steamship service across the North Atlantic.

With accommodation for 115 passengers the Britannia carried 63 on her first voyage. Her length was 207 feet and her tonnage 1154. She left Liverpool on America's Independence Day and arrived at Halifax July 17 and after a brief stop proceeded to Boston where she arrived in the evening of Saturday, July 18—actually two days ahead of schedule.

There the ship received an amazing welcome which probably has never been surpassed in the history of North Atlantic liners.

Despite the lateness of the hour the booming of the harbor guns and the cheering of the crews on board vessels lying at anchor brought hundreds of people out to the quays.

On the following day—Sunday—one of the most famous preachers of that time, the Rev. Ezra Gannett, delivered a sermon of thanksgiving on the arrival of the ship to a packed congregation in the Federal Street Meeting House.

Meanwhile a special committee had been formed to arrange a program of festivities and on July 21 there was a public procession consisting of thousands of citizens headed by the mayors of the principal New England cities, the foreign consuls in Boston and the leading business men, manufacturers and merchants of Massachusetts.

Later in the day a banquet attended by over 2000 guests was held and an immense silver loving cup was presented to Mr. Samuel Cunard as a mark of esteem from the citizens of Boston.

The success of this voyage and subsequent voyages made by the Britannia and her sister ships the Acadia, Caledonia and Columbia are held to have played an important part in bringing prosperity to the port of Boston.

In February, 1844, the merchants of Boston once again demonstrated the affection they felt for the Britannia. At that time the New England port was experiencing arctic weather. On Feb. 1 the Britannia was due to sail for Liverpool, but between her and the open sea were seven miles of heavily packed ice.

Ordinarily such conditions would have involved a long delay until conditions became easier. But the citizens of Boston, determined that the Britannia should sail as soon as possible, raised funds to finance cutting a canal through the ice.

The task was completed in two days, and on Feb. 3 the Britannia slowly steamed through the artificial passage and clear of the harbor to the accompaniment of cheers from throngs gathered on the ice to watch this unusual spectacle.

The ship reached Liverpool in 15 days, and it is recorded that when the British Post Office offered to defray the expense of the ice channel (by means of which the mails had been delivered in good time) the Bostonians declined to be reimbursed.

For eight years the Britannia regularly plied on the Atlantic ferry. Today the only surviving relic of this famous little ship is the silver loving cup presented to Mr. Samuel Cunard by the citizens of Boston. It has been suggested that a fitting place for this would be in a niche in one of the luxurious rooms of Number 534, the giant new 73,000-ton Cunarder which is being built on the Clyde at Glasgow.

Bees Aid Their Owners And Blueberry Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LUBEC, Maine, July 18—A new business has sprung up in this region, the renting of bees.

Mr. B. O. Brown, specialty farmer of Edmunds, who went into the bee business two years ago and has built up a colony, is now renting hives of bees to owners of blueberry fields.

He sets a hive in the center of a blossoming area. The bees pollenize otherwise infertile blossoms and the owner of the field adds bushels of berries to his output. In the fall Mr. Brown goes out and takes in the hive, honey intact—and blueberry honey is in a class by itself.

World Peace Efforts Mostly Aspiration, League Official Says

A maximum of aspiration—a minimum of commitment. Thus in a few words Mr. Leonard W. Cronkhite, director of the League of Nations Association, characterizes efforts by nations in recent years to achieve international peace.

"If we seem to have slipped backward from our goal," he told members of the Harvard Summer School last night, "it is because we have never progressed very far up, except in our imaginations. The numerous treaties signed since the war, the League Covenant, the Nine-Power Treaty, the Kellogg-Briand Pact, reveal a maximum of aspiration and a minimum of commitment. Nations are still loath to sign anything which restricts their independent action or ambition."

However, the first steps in the proper direction have been taken, according to the speaker, for consultation in both controversial and non-controversial matters is becoming a fixed international habit. Conciliation or arbitration has taken place, although not always effectively.

"Japan's unwillingness to act on the Lytton Report in meeting its needs is a case in point," he continued. "All that was accomplished in this instance was a judgment, concurred in widely, to be sure, but not acceptable to Japan. Commitments which clearly preclude the use of war-like measures have still to be adopted, while control through disciplinary measures of the actions of nations becomes a future step."

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● Three blocks to Second Church.

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To illustrate the low cost of toll calls during the night rate period, the following typical rates are cited for a 3-minute station-to-station call (that is, a call by number) after 8:30 p.m. from

BOSTON

TO		TO		TO	
Derby, Ct.	.45	Hartford, Ct.	.35	Atlantic City	.75
Ellsworth, Me.	.60	Houlton, Me.	.85	Buffalo, N. Y.	1.00
Falmouth	.25	North Adams	.40	Charleston, S.C.	1.65
Greenfield	.30	Stamford, Ct.	.50	Denver, Colo.	3.75

These rates are from down-town Boston. Rates to toll points from Suburban Exchanges may be slightly more or less.

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Essex County Club Tennis — Major League Baseball — Cup Yacht Tests

Chicago Divides Twin Bill With New York Giants

Warneke and Hubbell Lose —Phillies Traveling Like "House Afire"

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	53	31	.631
Chicago	51	33	.607
St. Louis	46	35	.568
Pittsburgh	41	37	.526
Boston	41	42	.494
Philadelphia	36	48	.429
Brooklyn	35	49	.417
Cincinnati	26	54	.325

Results July 17

New York 5, Chicago 3.
Chicago 2, New York 1.
Brooklyn 7, St. Louis 6.
Philadelphia 7, Cincinnati 0.

That "crucial" series between the Chicago Cubs and New York Giants for the National League lead has gone four games out of the five with honors divided. Yesterday the two shared a doubleheader, the Giants winning the first, 5 to 3, and the Cubs the second, 2 to 1. In each game the losing team had its "ace" pitcher in the box. Perhaps the Cubs are deserving of something in recognition of the fact that they are on the road and playing at the Polo Grounds, the Giants' home field. At least they can lose an odd game of a series under those conditions and that factor should be taken into consideration.

Bud Parmelee, Giant pitcher returning to action for his first full game since April, dominated the picture. Not only did he match Lon Warneke in a mound duel; but he provided the batting feature as well. With the score tied at 1-all in the seventh he lofted one of Warneke's offerings into the lower right-field stands for a home run with three men on base. A two-run Cub rally by way of retaliation threatened in the eighth, but was snuffed without too much damage.

In the second contest Bill Lee outtwirled Carl Hubbell in a tight ball game. Lee was hit safely seven times and Hubbell five in the seven innings he worked. Billy Herman proved to be the "thorn in the side" for the Giants. He singled and eventually scored in the first and sixth innings to tally the two Chicago runs, besides making 50 per ority of the team during most past cent of the six Cub hits.

These Philadelphia Phillies are upsetting the customary expectations. The "lowly" Phils and several other terms designating the inferiseasons are being blown sky high. Yesterday they took their fourthstraight game from the Cincinnati Reds, 7 to 0. That gave the team a record to date of 11 victories in 14 starts. Curt Davis pitched for the Phillies and it was his fourth consecutive triumph and his twelfth for the season.

With the score tied a 6-all Len Koenecke, Brooklyn centerfielder, enacted a "Dick Merriwell" or any boys' athletic hero you might name, by batting one of Jesse Haines's deliveries high into the right field screen for a home run in the seventh to win the game 7-6. Jimmy Collins and Joe Medwick hit home runs for the Cardinals, but their achievements were nullified because the Dodgers were triumphant.

At New York

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	x	5	6	0
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	7	0

Batteries—Parmelee and Mancuso; Warneke and Hartnett. Umpires—Barr, Moran and Pfirman. Time—2h. 4m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	6	1
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0

Batteries—Lee and Hartnett; Hubbell, Salvesen and Mancuso. Losing pitcher—Hubbell. Umpires—Moran, Pfirman and Barr. Time—1h. 48m.

At Brooklyn

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	4	0	2	0	1	0	x	7	10	0
St. Louis	1	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	6	14	2

Batteries—Mungo, Leonard and Lopez; Hallahan, Haines, Vance and Delancey. Winning pitcher—Leonard. Losing pitcher—Haines. Umpires—Reardon and Klem. Time—2h. 15m.

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	x	7	12	1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2

Batteries—C. Davis and Todd; Freitas, Si. Johnson and Lombardi. Losing pitcher—Freitas. Umpires—Magerkurth and Quigley. Time—1h. 40m.

Top-Seeded At Manchester

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Mrs. Whitfield Painter of Dedham, Mass.
1932 Essex County Club Tennis Champion

Ruby C. Bishop, Norma Taubele Win in Upsets

Jane Sharp Also Defeats a Seeded Player in Essex Tennis

MANCHESTER, Mass., July 18 (AP) —Three of the four seeded players in the Essex County Club women's invitation tennis tournament suffered elimination today in the quarterfinals. Mrs. Whitfield Painter of Dedham, Mass., top-seeded and a winner in 1932, was the only favored player to escape defeat.

The former titlist had a hard battle, upsetting Catherine Wolfe of Chicago, 6—1, 12—10, and the second-seeded player, Marjorie L. Sachs of Cambridge, Mass., was put out by Ruby C. Bishop of Los Angeles, 6—1, 6—3.

Another Californian, Jane Sharp, accounted for the third ranker, Mrs. John W. Harris of Kansas City, in straight sets, 6—1, 6—1, and Mae Ceurvorst of Wichita, Kan., fourth and last on the select list, dropped out as Norma Taubele of New York, gained the semifinal round with a 6—4, 5—7, 7—5 victory.

Miss Sachs appeared to be tired, the after-effects of her last week's play at Providence, and netted away the match to the smooth-stroking and steady Californian.

The battle between Miss Taubele and Miss Ceurvorst, all-southpaw affair, was exciting from start to finish. Both fought for every point, and they seldom exchanged less than three strokes before a point was gained.

Mrs. Whitfield Painter overcame Miss Wolfe with sheer power in the first set and then relaxed. Miss Wolfe then won five consecutive games and was about to force the match into a third set when Mrs. Painter gained her second wind and cut loose with all her fury.

The top-seeded player wiped out her opponent's lead with a five-game sweep, and then they battled evenly for 10 games. Mrs. Painter gained the vital service break in the twenty-first game and then ran out the match on her own delivery.

Jane Sharp, Los Angeles, eliminated Gracyn Wheeler, Santa Monica, Calif., 6—3, 6—4, and Catherine Wolfe of Chicago became the eighth quarterfinalist by defeating Katharine Winthrop of Hamilton, 7—9, 8—6, 6—4, in the most stubbornly contested match yesterday.

Essex County Women's Invitation Tennis Tournament—Third Round

Jane Sharp, Los Angeles, defeated Gracyn Wheeler, Santa Monica, Calif., 6—3, 6—4.

Catherine Wolfe, Chicago, defeated Katharine Winthrop, Hamilton, 7—9, 8—6, 6—4.

Quarterfinal Round

Mrs. Whitfield Painter, Dedham, Mass., defeated Catherine Wolfe, Chicago, 6—1, 12—10.

Ruby C. Bishop, Los Angeles, defeated Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge, Mass., 6—1, 6—3.

Norma Taubele, New York, defeated Mae Ceurvorst, Wichita, Kan., 6—4, 5—7, 7—5.

Jane Sharp, Los Angeles, defeated Mrs. John W. Harris, Kansas City, 6—1, 6—1.

Helen Jacobs Returns; To Play at Seabright

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP)—Helen H. Jacobs returned to her homeland yesterday, offering no excuses for her defeat at Wimbledon and planning to play both singles and doubles in the Seabright invitation tennis tournament starting next Monday.

The United States champion, defeated in the finals of both the French and British championships but leader of America's victorious Wightman Cup team, probably will compete also in the Easthampton invitation before beginning defense of her national singles title at Forest Hills Aug. 13-18.

"Dorothy Round played splendidly in the finals at Wimbledon," Miss Jacobs said. "I'm greatly disappointed that she won't play in the women's national, for I surely would like to meet her again."

She was asked to explain why she had been able to defeat Miss Round so decisively in the Wightman Cup matches and then lose to the same player two weeks later at Wimbledon.

She thought the fact that Miss Round had played much better in the British championships was the principal reason, but that the difference in the texture of the court also had contributed something to her defeat.

University Yachtsmen Tie

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COWES—The annual inter-varsity sailing match between the yachtsmen of Oxford and Cambridge for the "Yule-Oldham" Challenge Cup this year resulted in a tie at 41 points each. The trophy was put up by H. Yule-Oldham, former commodore of the Cambridge University Cruising Club. Cambridge led at the end of the first day by 22 points to 20, having won two races at 11-10, 11-10. The Cantabs increased their lead by taking the morning race on the second day at 11-9. In the afternoon race, however, one of the Cambridge boats was disqualified and the Oxonians won by 12-8 to make the final scores level. The Light Blues had held the cup continuously since 1928 and have won it 10 times in all. Oxford has six victories to its credit. The only previous tie was in 1927. The craft used are 14 ft. dinghies.

Perry and Wilde Nominated

LONDON, July 18 (AP)—Fred J. Perry, Wimbledon and United States lawn tennis champion, and F. H. D. Wilde, sixth ranking English player, today were officially nominated by the English Association to compete in the United States championships at Forest Hills in September. They also will compete in other American fixtures as Perry did last year after defeating Jack Crawford in the all-empire final of the American nationals. Perry also will tour Australia again this winter, the association announced, accompanied by Dorothy E. Round, the Wimbledon woman's singles champion; Evelyn N. Dearman and Nancy M. Lyle. Betty M. Nuthall, Freda James and Katherine E. Stammers previously had been nominated to compete in the American women's championships at Forest Hills in August.

Harvard Players on Coast

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18 (AP)—Seventeen Harvard University baseball players and Coach Henry Chauncey arrived here yesterday preparatory to sailing for Japan aboard the Tatsuta Maru this afternoon. The squad left for Palo Alto yesterday to be guests of Stanford University until today. Herb Hunter, known as "America's Ambassador to Japan" through his many tours with major leagues in the Orient, is accompanying the party.

Time Limit Forces Draw

SHEFFIELD, Eng., July 18 (AP)—The three-day cricket match between the touring Australians and Yorkshire County yesterday ended in a draw, the time limit expiring with the Australians in their second innings with 9 wickets in hand. The scores were: Yorkshire 340 and 187; Australians 348 and 28 for one. Don Bradman with 140 and Capt. W. M. Woodful with 84 led the Australian batting attack.

Borland Ties at Bisley

BISLEY CAMP, Eng., July 18 (Canadian Press)—Canada again crashed into the front rank of the empire meeting of the National Rifle Association yesterday when Sergt. James Borland of the Forty-eighth Highlanders, Toronto, earned the right to shoot off with five other marksmen for the Alexandra Challenge Cup. The six posted scores of 69 out of a possible 70.

By-Plays — By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The America's Cup Yachts

STARTING Monday, Endeavour, the British challenger for the America's Cup, will sail across the Atlantic for the purpose of meeting the American defender for the famous blue ribbon trophy of the seas. She has been going through a series of trial races with the best yachts in British waters and, after having made a rather inauspicious beginning, has come through with flying colors to prove her right to give battle for the "Old Mug." She will come across the ocean under jury rig, be put back into racing shape after her arrival and then sent through her final series of tests in preparation for the big races off Newport, R. I. That she is a faster yacht than any of the Shamrocks is a certainty and she is sure to be in capable hands when racing.

What Yacht Will Defend?

Just now the yachts which are candidates for the honor of defending the trophy are engaged in a series of tests. They are three in number. The Rainbow is a new one which was built this year for the express purpose of defending the trophy. The other two are the Weetamoe and Yankee, both of Boston. These two yachts were built as candidates for the defense of the trophy in 1930, but failed to make the grade, Enterprise being selected for the honor and then making good against Shamrock V. This spring Yankee went through a process of reconstruction, her bow being narrowed in the hope that she would prove to be faster in light breezes. As a heavy-weather boat she was the best of the 1930 candidates; but Enterprise was better in light breezes. That the change has done the Yankee a lot of good is unquestioned, and today she stands as the leading yacht among the three. She has won every test sailed against Weetamoe and Rainbow except one, and she lost this one to Rainbow because she was disqualified. There are still some important trials to be held, and it will not be until they are over that the selection committee will name the successful candidate. Based on the showing to date, however, it looks very much as if the Yankee would get the call.

Amateur or Professional Crews

The announcement that those professional members of the crew of the Endeavour who struck for higher wages have been replaced by amateurs brings up the question as to whether or not it would be well to have all the members of future America's Cup crews amateur. Securing good professional sailors for these cup races has been becoming more and more difficult, with the result that the number of amateurs in charge has gradually increased. There is more hard work connected with the sailing of a cup yacht than most persons realize, and, while there isn't any part of the work that an amateur could not do, it is doubtful if enough of them could be found to do all this work, as some twenty are needed before the mast. With three yachts trying out in the United States, it would mean that at least sixty would have to be found who would be willing to devote some four months to it. It is more than probable that challenger Sopwith will take the question up with the New York Yacht Club while he is in the United States; but the present system will probably be retained.

United States Army Defeats Austin 7—6 To Reach Polo Final

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RUMSON, N. J., July 18—United States Army reached the final round of the national junior polo championship here yesterday, defeating the reorganized Austin team, 7 to 6, in the semifinal round.

The Hurricanes announced their default to Burnt Mills, so the latter will encounter the officers in the final on Saturday.

It was superior defense play by Army that really accounted for the victory. Austin tied the score five times, and led at 4 to 2, but the Army went ahead in the fourth and were never headed thereafter.

A series of foul shots started the game, with Williams turning the first against his team, while his two shots later went aside. But just at the bell, a long stroke by Read went close and Davis turned it into the goal.

Oliver-to-Gilmore accounted for a goal midway of the second chukker tying the score. A series of Austin attacks followed, but all went aside. Smith put Army ahead on the long angle drive. Oliver balanced it with a similar shot later in the third and Mahlon Kemmerer put Austin ahead a minute later and a free shot was converted by Gilmore just at the bell, leaving the score 4 to 2 at half time.

A foul shot gave Smith the first goal of the fourth chukker and an Army drive tied the score from the throw-in, Davis making the goal. He scored again on another combination play, but Oliver tied the score on another free shot a moment later as the chukker ended.

Read put Army ahead from a scrimmage in the fifth, and a long shot by Smith made the score 7 to 5, as the chukker ended. Austin worked hard in the final chukker, but Army defense held and only a free shot by Oliver came. Another free shot of his went wide just before the bell. The summary.

Army	Austin
No. 1—Capt. C. E. Davis	M. S. Kemmerer
No. 2—Lieut. Samuel Walker	J. B. Gilmore
No. 3—Lieut. G. W. Read Jr.	Geo. Oliver Jr.
Back—Maj. C. C. Smith	H. Williams

Score—United States Army 7, Austin 6. Goals—Army, Davis 3, Smith 3, Read; Austin, Oliver 4, Kemmerer, Gilmore. Referee—Ford Johnson. Umpires—Capt. Wesley J. White and Edwin Stewart 3d. Time—Six chukkers of 7½ minutes.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	58	35	.624
Toronto	56	36	.609
Rochester	58	36	.617
Albany	45	43	.511
Montreal	45	47	.489
Buffalo	41	51	.446
Syracuse	37	53	.411
Baltimore	24	63	.276

Results July 17

Rochester 4, Newark 3.
Baltimore 5, Montreal 3.
Toronto 7, Syracuse 6.
Buffalo 7, Albany 3.

Touring American Athletes Win Only Four of Nine Events

COLOGNE, Germany, July 18 (AP) —Touring American athletes won four events in an international track and field meet here yesterday but lost five others in competition with stars from Germany, Hungary and Poland.

The outstanding surprise was the defeat of Gene Venzke of Pennsylvania, in the 1500-meter run. Venzke was beaten by three-fifths of a second by Szabo of Hungary with Schaumburg of Germany another two-fifths of a second behind in third place. Szabo's winning time was 3m. 55.2s.

Jan Kusoczinski, great Polish distance runner, trounced an international field which included Joe McCluskey of New York, in the two-mile run and was clocked in the amazing time of 9m. 4s., only eight tenths of a second back of Paavo Nurmi's world record for the distance. McCluskey finished fourth, trailing Kelm and Schuler of Germany as well as the Polish winner across the finish line.

Bill Draper, far western sprinter, won the 200-meter dash in 21.8s., defeating Hornberger of Germany and Ivan Fuqua of Indiana. Fuqua captured the 400 meters in 47.4s., conquering Metzner of Germany and Bersi of Hungary. The 100-meter race developed a dead heat for first place between Sir of Hungary and Borchmayer of Germany in 10.6s. with Draper third in 10.7s.

Elton Brown of Pittsburg (Kan.) Teachers, finished fifth in the 800-meter run, won in 1m. 52.2s. by Koenig of Germany.

In the field events, John Lyman of Stanford won the shotput with a toss of 52ft. 1 13-16in., beating Hans Sievert, German star, by two feet, and finished second in the discus with a toss of 147ft. 3⅛in. The discus winner was Meyer of Germany, at 147ft. 10 107-128in.

George Spitz of New York won the high jump at 6ft. 4⅝in. Bobosi of Hungary was second and Weinkoetz of Germany third.

Horn Wins Narrowly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DERBY, England—By the narrow margin of three-quarters of a length, D. S. Horn, of the Norwich Amateur Bicycling Club, retained his title as the National Cycling Union's champion over 25 miles here recently. His time was 58m. 34 3-5s., and his strongest rival was J. E. Sibbitt, of the Manchester Wheelers. When winning the race last year, Horn set up a record time of 57m. 39 3-5s. In the race here F. G. Chilks, Sutton-in-Ashfield Athletic Club, finished third, behind Horn and Sibbitt.

May Transfer Franchise

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 17 (AP)—Leo Dandurand, owner of Les Canadiens of Montreal in the International Hockey League, today conferred for the second time with controlling interests in the Syracuse Stars of that league, looking to possible transfer of the Stars' franchise "lock, stock and barrel."

Sporting Around the Hub

FRED L. PIGEON of Boston, model yacht racing expert, is sailing Saturday night aboard the Cunarder Scythia from East Boston. He will attempt to lift the cup in the international model yacht races at Fleetwood, Eng., which will take place on Aug. 4, 6 and 7. American representatives have been going abroad for a number of years, but so far none have been successful. Pigeon recently won the right to compete abroad by winning the national eliminations at the Mill Pond Model Yacht Club, Port Washington, N. Y.

⁂ ⁂ ⁂

Helen L. Jones of Beach Bluff is seeded No. 1 in the fifteenth annual North Shore tennis championship for women, opening at the Tedesco Country Club, Swampscott, today. Fanny Curtis is second in the seeded list. Elena Ciccone and Sylvia Hatch are third and fourth, respectively. Doubles will start tomorrow.

⁂ ⁂ ⁂

In the men's North Shore tennis tournament, also at Tedesco, Ed Fuller of Salem, the defending champion, reached the semifinal round yesterday by defeating S. Crowell of Melrose, 6—4, 6—2. Fuller plays John Curtis today, while Don Martin faces Sam Hayes in the other semifinal.

⁂ ⁂ ⁂

Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline, who returned Monday from Europe is going to team up with Helen H. Jacobs, the American national tennis champion, in doubles at Seabright next week. Miss Palfrey is one of two players that Miss Jacobs feels she must beat to keep her national title. The other is Betty M. Nuthall of England.

⁂ ⁂ ⁂

Before a crowd of 5000 fans in St. Stephen, N. B., the Boston Braves defeated the St. Stephen Kiwanis Club baseball team, 11 to 3, in an exhibition game yesterday. Ken Kallenberg, schoolboy pitcher from Calais, yielded nine runs to the majors before he retired. The losers used three other pitchers, R. Boles, Calder and Brownell. Magnum and Barrett hurled for the Boston club.

⁂ ⁂ ⁂

Harvard football prospects will not be hindered by stars being ineligible through scholastic difficulties this fall. Only Fred Moseley, hockey player and halfback, is in question and he has time to regain his standing before the season opens. Football candidates are being sent leaflets describing conditioning exercises with which to prepare themselves for the coming season.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Hollywood	15	7	.682
San Francisco	15	8	.652
Seattle	13	10	.565
Missions	13	10	.565
Los Angeles	12	10	.545
Oakland	10	12	.455
Sacramento	8	15	.348
Portland	4	18	.182

Results July 17

Oakland 3, Hollywood 1.
San Francisco 5, Seattle 4.
Missions 5, Sacramento 0.

Detroit Takes Advantage When Yankees Falter

Athletics Tie Home Run Mark and Babe Ruth Gets 2000th Pass

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	52	31	.627
New York	49	31	.613
Boston	46	38	.548
Cleveland	43	38	.531
Washington	41	43	.488
St. Louis	35	41	.461
Philadelphia	32	49	.395
Chicago	28	55	.337

Results July 17

Boston 6, Chicago 2.
Detroit 4, Washington 3.
Cleveland 13, New York 5.
St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 4.

Carl Fischer was not pitching his best ball game for the Detroit Tigers yesterday, but his teammates were readily helping him over the rough spots to down Washington, 4 to 3. The victory increased the Detroit margin over the Yankees to 1½ games. The Senators made only six hits against Fischer, but the latter was unsteady, passing eight men during play.

With the Senators leading, 3 to 1, the Tigers came to bat in the fifth with determination. Gehringer, Greenberg and Owen all doubled, Rogell singled and an error by Travis saw the three runs necessary to win go on the scoreboard. In the ninth it really looked bad for Fischer. Bluege singled and then with one out he went beyond control for a spell and passed two men. With the bases full Gehringer, Rogell and Greenberg raced timely to the rescue with a double play, sending the fans home happy.

Johnny Broaca was a great pitcher with Yale and has gained fame with Yankees; but he was just another pitcher to the Cleveland Indians yesterday. His college degree and past fame as pitcher were rudely batted out of the box in the third inning. Danny MacFayden followed for five innings, but was treated little better, and when Burleigh Grimes pitched to the last Cleveland batter the Indians had won the game, 13 to 5. Oral Hildebrand kept the Yankee hitters in check until the eighth when he was removed in favor of Willis Hudlin.

Although it was somewhat submerged in the shellacking the Yankees took, Babe Ruth completed another of his individual records for the coming generation of ball players to shoot at. He was passed in the first and seventh innings to bring his all-time record for bases on balls to 2000.

Another instance of where a record failed to win a game took place in St. Louis. The Athletics hit three home runs in succession in the fourth inning for the fourth time it has been done in the league records; but the Browns won the game, 7 to 4. Johnson, Foxx and Higgins hit the home runs. The Browns had scored four runs themselves on ordinary hits in the second inning and for good measure they added three more in the seventh—again without home-run records.

The Ferrell family—Wes pitching and Rick catching—proved too much for the Chicago White Sox yesterday. The Red Sox easily won behind the famous battery, 6 to 2, to go one game ahead on the series. The White Sox hit safely only six times and Al Simmons got three of them. All the Boston scoring took place in the fourth, fifth and sixth innings against Les Tietje. The latter struck out eight batters, but those eight were not enough. Scores by innings:

At Detroit

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	x	4	10	1
Washington	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	6	2

Batteries—Fischer and Hayworth, Cochrane; Stewart, Thomas and Sewell. Losing pitcher—Stewart. Umpires—Owens, McGowan and Donnelly. Time—2h. 4m.

At Cleveland

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	2	3	3	0	1	2	0	2	x	13	17	0
New York	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	5	8	2

Batteries — Hildebrand, Hudlin and Myatt; Broaca, MacFayden, Grimes and Dickey. Winning pitcher—Hildebrand. Losing pitcher—Broaca. Umpires—Moriarty and Geisel. Time—2h. 33m.

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	4	0	0	0	3	0	x		7	11	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	4	9	2

Batteries—Knott, Blaeholder and Hemsley; Dietrich, Flohr and Berry. Winning pitcher—Knott. Losing pitcher—Dietrich. Umpires—Kolls and Dineen. Time—1h. 50m.

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	6	10	1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	6	2

Batteries—W. Ferrell and R. Ferrell; Tietje, Kinzy and Shea. Losing pitcher—Tietje. Umpires—Ormsby, Hildebrand and Summers. Time—2h. 25m.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	50	39	.562
Indianapolis	46	42	.523
Milwaukee	46	44	.511
Columbus	45	44	.506
Louisville	44	44	.500
St. Paul	43	44	.488
Kansas City	42	47	.472
Toledo	40	51	.440

Results July 17

Kansas City 9, Columbus 3.
Minneapolis 3, Indianapolis 2.
Toledo 7, Milwaukee 5.
St. Paul 3, Louisville 0.

First-Class County Cricket

LONDON, July 18 (Canadian Press)—Sussex, Derbyshire, Warwickshire and Kent won first-class county cricket matches decisively yesterday, while victories on the first innings only were registered by Lancashire, Nottinghamshire and Glamorgan. Sussex defeated Hampshire by an innings and 119 runs, Derby defeated Middlesex by 278 runs, Warwickshire defeated Northamptonshire by nine wickets, and Kent defeated Surrey by four wickets.

Endeavour Starts Monday

GOSPORT, Eng., July 18 (AP)—T. O. M. Sopwith today set Monday noon as the definite hour and day of departure for his America's Cup challenger Endeavour for the United States. The 15 amateurs recruited to replace striking professionals will join the Endeavour Saturday after training in the regatta at Havre, France, on the Shamrock V, the late Sir Thomas Lipton's last challenger. The Shamrock will bring them to Gosport.

Mrs. Moody Plans Practice

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 18—Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., the former Helen Wills, returned from Europe Monday in the Bremen. She plans to start light practice in the fall, with the hope of making a comeback in the smaller tournaments next spring. After a few days rest at the Colony Club in New York, Mrs. Moody will entrain for San Francisco.

Yankee Wins Trial Race From Rainbow By 24-Second Margin

NEWPORT, R. I., July 18 (AP)—Yankee of Boston, leading aspirant for the defense of the America's Cup, yesterday scored a 24-second victory over Harold S. Vanderbilt's Rainbow in the most exciting and closely contested race of the trials series.

Vanderbilt had a little better of the start, taking the windward berth from Charles Francis Adams, Yankee's skipper and former Navy Secretary, but it was an advantage Rainbow did not long maintain.

The contest was sailed over a triangle of approximately 22 miles in a southwesterly breeze that measured eight knots at the start and 14 at the close.

The first leg was a seven-mile beat to windward, to a whistling buoy off Point Judith. Rainbow and Yankee took short tacks on and off, but each time they came about it was disclosed that the Boston boat was drawing constantly to windward and ahead of her rival. When finally they reached for the seven-mile mark, Yankee was several lengths closer to it than Rainbow and Yankee rounded the whistler 34 seconds ahead of the New York boat.

Theoretically, the next leg of 10 miles to a torpedo range buoy off Sakonnett was a run before the wind. Although spinnakers were set by both Yankee and Rainbow, the wind hauled and the big kites did not work to best advantage.

Both contestants were forced to douse them when they shaped their courses for the buoy. Almost upon the buoy; Rainbow was all but in a position to claim sea room from Yankee when the Vanderbilt boat appeared to have trouble with her head sails and Yankee jibed around ahead of her by a 9s. margin.

The wind freshened appreciably toward the close of the contest and the two big sloops, close hauled, boiled across the final five miles with their lee rails under and their bows a smother of foam. The setting sun gilded their taut canvas and made a field of broken glass of the sea.

Yankee charged across the finish line just 24 seconds ahead of Rainbow, and for the first time in the current trials the spectator fleet thought the event worthy of a cheer. Whistles and foghorns sounded a salute as tense nerves among spectators and rival crews were relaxed for the first time in about two hours and a half.

The third candidate for the defense of the cup, Weetamoe, had been scheduled to contest the course with Vanitie, old and ineligible Cup boat, but a desire to change some jib halyard blocks on Weetamoe caused the race committee to grant her a day off.

Start 1:40 daylight. Breeze 8 to 14 knots southwesterly, course 22 miles (approximate), triangle.

	7	17
Yacht	Skipper	miles miles Finish El. time
Yankee, C. F. Adams		2:37:42 3:29:23 4:08:58 2:28:58
Rainbow, H. S. Vanderbilt		2:38:16 3:39:32 4:09:22 2:29:22

Great Britain Names Its Women's Golf Team

LONDON, July 18 (AP)—A team of eight women golfers headed by Doris Chambers as captain today was named to represent Great Britain in a team series against Canadian women Sept. 15 and in the Curtis Cup matches against the United States Sept. 27, 28. The other members of the team are Pam Barton, runnerup for the British women's title this year, Molly Gourlay, Diana Fishwick, former titleholder, Wanda Morgan, Diana Plumpton, Mrs. George Coates and Mrs. J. B. Walker, Irish internationalist. Mrs. A. M. Holm, British champion, was invited to the team but was unable to accept.

The Misses Gourlay, Fishwick and Morgan competed against the American women at Wentworth in 1932 in the first official international series, but the others all are newcomers to the British-American play. The United States is holder of the Curtis Cup, presented by the Curtis sisters of Boston, having won at Wentworth 5½ points to 3½.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Nashville	10	6	.625
Memphis	11	7	.611
New Orleans	9	6	.600
Atlanta	9	8	.529
Birmingham	7	7	.500
Little Rock	6	9	.400
Chattanooga	5	7	.417
Knoxville	4	11	.267

Results July 17

Atlanta 9, Knoxville 5.
Birmingham 7, Memphis 3.
New Orleans 3, Little Rock 2.
Chattanooga 5, Nashville 3.

Brown Wins Irish Native Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROSSLARE, Ire.—J. C. Brown, South of Ireland champion and a member of the Waterford club, beat R. M. McConnell, of Royal Portrush, in the final round of the Irish native amateur golf championship here recently. At the end of 18 holes Brown was 3 up and he ultimately won at the thirty-first by 6 and 5. J. Burke, winner of the title for the past four years, was eliminated by McConnell in the fourth round.

Turnesa Putts With One Hand

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP)—So far as putting is concerned, Joe Turnesa no longer lets his left hand know what the right is doing. A top-flight golfer a few years back, Turnesa has completely lost confidence in his left arm on the greens. He now putts with one hand, the right. Using this unorthodox method, he took only 31 putts on 18 holes in the first round of the Long Island open championship yesterday and wound up in a tie for the lead at 70 with Walter Scheiber.

Nottingham Wins U. A. U. Swim

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NOTTINGHAM, Eng.—The inaugural long-distance team swimming championship of the Universities' Athletic Union was won by Nottingham University over a mile course in the Trent River here recently. Sheffield took second place, Loughborough third, and Liverpool fourth. M. Crawshaw, of Sheffield, was the individual winner in 22m., 27s. K. B. Cumberland, Nottingham, was second, and F. G. Macdonald, Loughborough, third.

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TEA 5 to 8

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

Five Women's Organizations To Act on Campaign to Win Economic Security for All

Conference at Colorado Springs Places Emphasis on Working Together Loyally to Obtain Rights in Political and Business Fields

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 18—Mobilization of the woman power of the country behind a movement for economic security was indicated in a panel discussion here participated in by representatives of five national women's organizations at the call of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women.

A drive on the part of the women's organizations for a few carefully selected economic measures was recommended by the participants in the panel and the organizations concerned will be asked to approve the plans.

But what perhaps was of even greater significance was the frankness with which the women cast up their own weaknesses as individuals and in organizations and the good temper with which they listened to more criticism and advice from Miss Josephine Roche, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Colorado, and Mr. Harold D. Lasswell, associate professor of political science at the University of Chicago.

Economic Security for All

Before the close of the meeting of the board of directors of the federation the exact form of a campaign on the part of the federation for protection of women as a measure of economic security for all will be adopted.

Mrs. Geline MacDonald Bowman, of Richmond, Va., president of the federation, presided at the panel discussion which was participated in by Miss Edith Sawyer of Denver, National Young Women's Christian Association; Mrs. George H. Hoxsie, Kansas City, Mo., National League of Women Voters; Mrs. Rebekah Greathouse of Washington, D. C., National Woman's Party; and Miss Charl O. Williams, Washington, D. C., first vice-president of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women.

There was one class of opinion on the floor, Mrs. Greathouse had declared that "women are too critical of each other. In elections they are far more critical than men are. They see the faults of each other and until they are willing to support qualified women they will never elect great numbers to political office."

Mrs. Ben Lowenstein of Cincinnati, official parliamentarian, remarked, "They are not only critical, they are not loyal and they have not succeeded in electing many women because they have not gone about it in the right spirit."

Whereupon Judge Florence Allen of Cleveland, third vice-president of the federation, declared, "I have never anywhere dreamed of the loyalty and support which women have given me. Women are loyal."

Must Care for People

In discussing the question of what contributions women can make to economic adjustment Miss Sawyer stated: "Women think they are more individual and peculiar than they are. Keep in mind the value of people and move along lines that will not hurt people. I have seen women scramble for office and lose sight of caring for people."

Mrs Greathouse added: "Women must see that we are not sacrificed in men's attempt to reconstruct the world." To which Miss Williams appended, "When women have learned how to work together they will know how to work with men, and concerted action is what we need. We must stir up our membership so that we can have the public life of the right kind of men in public office. We must build up a professional, statesmanship and train for it. We cannot divorce economics from our political life."

The members of the panel began a discussion of discriminations against women in employment which was interrupted from the floor by Miss Grace Abbott, former chief of the United States Children's Bureau, who said, "Is the fact that women have dependents to be a deciding factor? Must women only work who would starve? We are going to have a society in which everyone must work."

Increase in Dependencies

Miss Abbott asserted that there was a 10 per cent increase in dependencies last year for business and professional women, to which Mrs. Hoxsie replied, "Society, not the individual, must support those who cannot find employment."

Speaking from the floor, Miss Mary Stewart of Washington, D. C., national education chairman of the federation, said: "Economic opportunity and the right to earn money is what we most need."

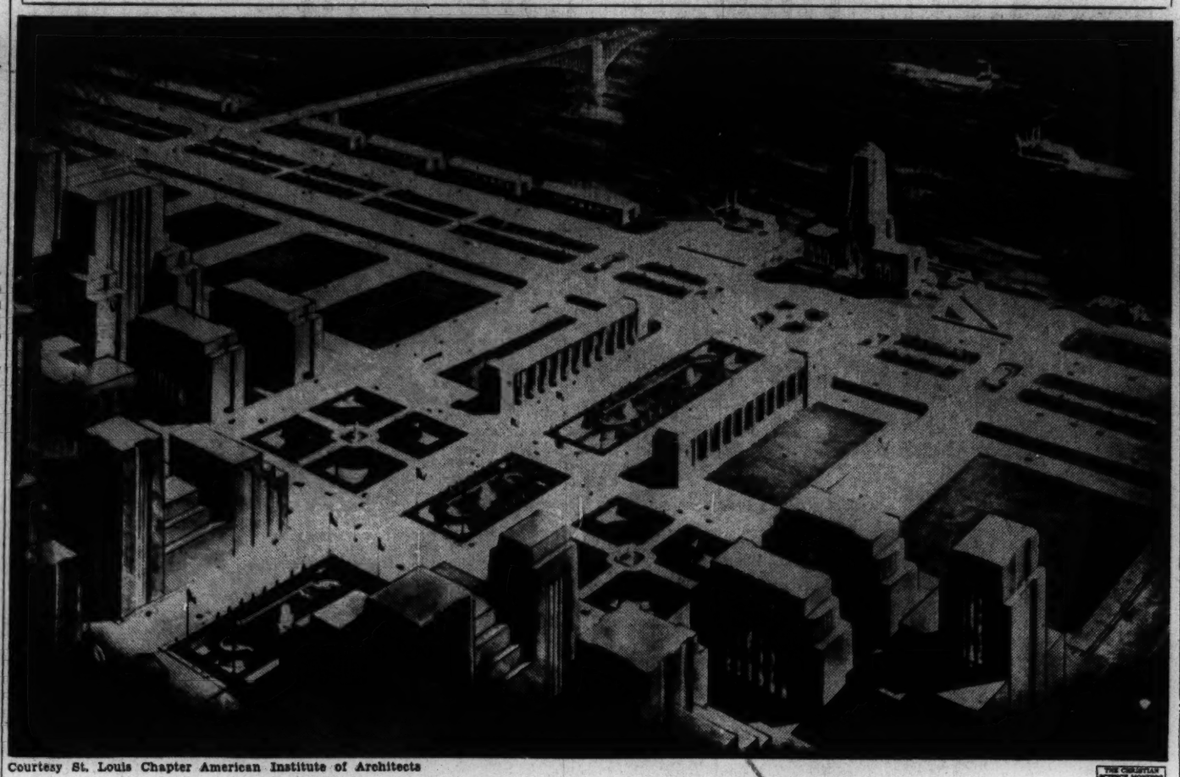
Miss Kampf declared that training for leisure time is necessary, and "people must learn to spend hours joyfully without spending money."

Summarizing the discussion Mrs. Bowman said: "Economic security is dependent upon good government. Economic security is interlocked with a sound educational program. We must have accurate information concerning women and those things that might bring about social justice and through our organization need intellectual honesty.

"Woman's point of view is important because of emphasis upon human values. Women must act collectively to wipe out discriminations. Economic justice would do away with the necessity to emphasize economic security for women, and find means of passing it on.

"There is need of political education. We can bring about international coöperation through the exercise of public opinion. We therefore hope that these organizations will coöperate toward this end."

St. Louis Plans Rich Tribute to Pioneer Days



Courtesy St. Louis Chapter American Institute of Architects

Preliminary Architect's Drawing of Proposed Water-Front Memorial

St. Louis Sets New Pace for Recovery

(Continued from Page 1)

flowed up here. Two names and two thrilling quotations stand out on the beautiful new Municipal Auditorium. They are from Carl Schurz and Woodrow Wilson. The first typifies the forty-eighters, at a historic point in German-American history. It is a worthy beginning. The second great liberal, with his high ideals for the New Freedom, worthily supplements Schurz.

But there is a third quotation. It is from Frederick W. Lehmann, and how many outside of St. Louis remember him? He was President Taft's Solicitor-General. In a legal opinion which was kept secret for long years, he held that national banks and their stock affiliates should be divorced under the law.

Forerunner of Reform

This historic view, 25 years before its time, fully presaged the stock market and banking reform which went into effect only last month! Thus, St. Louis prepared the way for the New Deal. Thus, its proud civic auditorium enshrines in marble and granite three great liberals!

Level-headed "conservative liberalism" had its fruits, too. In the first place, St. Louis didn't inflate overly during the war boom; it didn't soar skyward in the madness of the twenties; its industry remained solid and diversified, its municipal credit was pay-as-you-go with bond issues melting rapidly under steady amortization. Thus, in the depression, St. Louis didn't have far to slip, for it had an anchor to windward.

Finally, today, St. Louis' diversified industry makes gradual but satisfying progress. As industrial gateway to the Southwest, it feels the effects of better conditions there, particularly Texas' boom under improved cotton prices.

New Kind of Speakeasy

Of considerable importance, too, is the revived beer industry. But not without thorns! For $10 anybody can sell beer in the state. It takes $600 to sell hard liquor. Yet most beer joints illegally sell stronger beverages too, so there has grown up a new kind of speakeasy. The excise commissioner, Colonel Scullin, is frankly perplexed and bewildered. Even those who favored repeal are clamoring for improved state and city control laws, with penalties for violators and license fees greatly increased.

Missouri is in the midst of a brisk senatorial campaign. On the Republican side—unkindly called the "Forgotten Man," is Senator Roscoe C. Patterson, perhaps the most complete conservative in the Seventy-third Congress upper chamber. He was opposed for nomination by Mr. Joseph January Shy of Chillicothe, but that gentleman has just withdrawn.

Senator Patterson, who voted against the beer bill in Congress, gave a 1934-style party to St. Louisans last week, and made his peace with the disgruntled Republican wing.

Democrats Are At It

But that won't be enough. Three aggressive Democrats are fighting with one another for the nomination, and one will tackle Senator Patterson. It is a sufficient commentary on Missouri's attitude toward the New Deal to say that each Democrat embraces President Roosevelt with more enthusiasm than the others!

The favorite St. Louis candidate is Representative John J. Cochran. This former copy-boy from the Post-Dispatch office is a truly eminent expert at the great game of giving the constituent what he wants. Add that Representative Cochran's views have been beautifully identical with the editorial page of the Post-Dispatch, and you have the picture of a perfect St. Louis candidate.

But rural Missouri will be served, in the person of Representative Jacob L. Milligan of Richmond. He is supported by Senator Bennett Champ Clark, whose university classmate and wartime buddy he was. Representative Milligan has great strength through the country districts, but he will have to poll strongly to offset the St. Louis vote. It is also being charged that he will be Senator Clark's man in the Senate, and that the aggressive St. Louisan is building up a personal machine.

Even G. O. P. Is Disconsolate

Kansas City is in the running with a candidate from under the wings of the too-well-known Boss Pendergast, Judge Harry S. Truman, of Independence. He will poll the Kansas City vote but his strength elsewhere is considered dubious.

In the end, however, Senator Patterson will face a fighting Democrat, and even optimistic Republicans, in their candid moments, concede the loss of the second Missouri seat for this time.

Over in the House, G. O. P. hopes are higher. The 16 Missouri seats, into which 16 Democrats swept triumphantly in the 1932 election-at-large, have now been redistricted down to 13. As many as five Republicans may get in, for that many are normal G. O. P. districts.

Meanwhile, formerly Republican St. Louis seems satisfied with its Democratic Mayor, Mr. Bernard F. Dickmann. Taxes have been coming down and civic improvements, like the municipal plaza, better schools, and important street widenings, are under way.

Two Toots for Communists

The St. Louis hinterland is diverse and very interesting. To the east you have the southern Illinois coal fields, torn by labor strife, and that thought-provoking new organization, the Progressive Miners of Illinois.

Parallel with this rank-and-file movement, with its Women's Auxiliary, in crisp white and red uniforms, its production of class-conscious plays, like Tom Tippet's "Mill Shadows," is a grim determination on the part of authority to crush the Progressive Miners.

They are outcast as "Communist." In one town, a single blast on the town whistle means a fire, two blasts mean "a Communist" and the local vigilantes gather with baseball bats.

Farmers Are Not Radical

Missouri has its labor troubles, but nothing to match these. The farmers are not radicals, and the Farmer-Labor Party has no foothold. This is because it is farther south—in many ways a southern state—the stock is largely Anglo-Saxon, and unused to the coöperation which comes natural to the Scandinavians in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and the Dakotas. Indeed, rural Missouri is Democratic, and behind the New Deal on the whole—particularly where the crop checks have come in.

Interesting things are happening here. The CCC has soil erosion camps, fighting that worst enemy of American farming. I saw gullies where the boys have built "wire dams," sodded the head of the gully, and prepared for nature to silt together the gully and return it to man. In the state parks, the CCC is building trails and cabins on the Appalachian model, to the annoyance of resort proprietors in the Ozarks.

It is a fascinating picture; a fascinating state; a great memorial to tolerance; an everlasting tribute to The Middle of the Road.

St. Louis National Memorial To Honor Gateway to West

Plans Call for Buildings and Colonnades Along Mile of Water Front Where Great Men and Deeds Had Their Beginnings Years Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 18—Heroic deeds of rugged pioneers on the Mississippi River front a century and more ago are to be commemorated in a national memorial being planned for the historic St. Louis water front. One of the acts of the Seventy-third Congress was the adoption of a joint resolution authorizing the creation of a commission to work for its establishment.

Plans designed by the St. Louis chapter of the American Institute of Architects call for majestic buildings and handsome colonnades along a parkway extending for about a mile along the river between the Eads and municipal bridges, southernmost of St. Louis' four bridges, and adjacent to the downtown section.

The depth of the memorial area, three blocks westward from the water's edge, includes at its widest point, the old courthouse at Broadway and Market Street in which Dred Scott was first tried and from whose worn stone steps Negroes were sold "down the river" in the long ago days of slave traffic.

Gateway to the West

As the "gateway to the West," the St. Louis river front was the starting point for the famous exploring expedition to the upper Missouri River country of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark in 1804 and for the Salt Lick Trail of Daniel Boone over which goods of all kinds were freighted to the southwest by hardy pioneers in covered wagons pulled by oxen. Settlers bound for the Oregon territory outfitted their caravans in the rude stores of the trading post and set out on the long and adventurous trek to the unknown wilderness of the Pacific coast northwest.

Somewhere along the levee, Pierre Laclede Liguest and young Auguste Chouteau landed their boats and commenced in 1764 the erection of log cabins to serve as the beginning of an outpost in the fur trade which they were to name after King Louis IX of France.

The site of the authorized memorial looks out on the water route which Joliet and Marquette used on their voyage through the interior wilderness to the mouth of the Arkansas River and down which La Salle also came. From it Zebulon Pike set out to map the country of the upper Mississippi, an undertaking which eventually led him to the vast area of the Rocky Mountains, one of whose chief peaks was named for him.

Commemorative of Big Men

Preëminent among the empire builders to be honored is Thomas Jefferson, who as President of the United States was the outstanding figure in the purchase of the Louisiana territory from France for approximately $15,000,000 in 1803.

According to present plans, and this feature doubtless would be retained despite other possible changes, a large figure of the third head of the Republic would occupy a commanding position in the memorial area.

Other names in history which should be commemorated in some way in the river front improvement include, according to a tentative schedule drawn up by Mr. McCune Gill, St. Louis lawyer and historian, the early Missouri statesman, Thomas Hart Benton and Francis Preston Blair; the military leaders, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant and Gen. Robert E. Lee, who were associated with St. Louis respectively as a hauler of cordwood and a young army river engineer, and Monroe and Livington, who were President Jefferson's aids in negotiating with Napoleon preparatory to the purchase of the Louisiana territory.

Will House Historic Relics

As planned, the principal building in the memorial will have a lofty gallery and museum, rising some 200 feet above the river, for housing historic objects and paintings of episodes in the history of St. Louis and the territory whose principal settlement it was in the days of the pioneers. This handsome structure is to face a double row of stately colonnades and would be flanked on either side by an extensive plaza reaching along the river front.

The colonnades are to be separated by a mall a block wide containing pools of water, after the fashion of the parkway leading to the Lincoln Memorial in Washington. Outdoor automobile storage space, now a serious deficiency in down-town St. Louis, would be afforded on the open plots to the north and south.

The section of St. Louis involved in the plan, which was proposed by Mr. Bernard F. Dickmann, Mayor of St. Louis, is one which has been designated as "blighted" for many years by municipal planners and real-estate dealers.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Mexico—Where Indian and White Worlds Meet

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Mexican Home Life

Spanish and Indian in Its Traditions

By Jack Starr-Hunt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico City

SINCE the Indian and white worlds meet in Mexico, and amalgamation of races is not finished, social life here is heterogeneous. The way an ordinary Mexican family lives depends less on whether it is rich or poor than on whether it is Indian, Spanish, or half-breed in its origin. After four centuries of white rule, 50 different Indian languages are still spoken in addition to the imposed Spanish, and almost as many different ways of living survive from pre-Conquest times.

The house in the average small Mexican town is made of Indian adobes, but is built Spanish style, around a square patio open to the sky. It is, however, seldom over a single story in height. It is almost always lined with pots of bright geraniums, and bougainevillea climbs to the red tile roof. This is Indian, not Spanish, as are the singing birds in cages hanging on the sunny walls.

The houses generally have several tall windows on the street, from floor to ceiling, and barred and shuttered in Spanish fortress style. The only entrance is by a heavy iron-embossed door that leads direct to the patio, to which all the rooms built around it also open.

The sala or parlor, which is on the front of the house, has window gratings which jut out so that the women may stand in the deep recesses and look up and down the street without going out. In this room are kept the many beloved knickknacks, painted seashells, artificial flowers, etc. The floors are of large flat brick or tile, and are washed every morning. Deerskins or pelts of Mexican tiger often serve as rugs. Dozens of stiff chairs sit around the walls, for families are big and company comes by the twenties. In the small towns where there is no electricity, candles or coal oil lamps give light.

The bedrooms, which generally are without windows, open into the patio. Mexicans like fancy brass beds and crocheted counterpanes over colored covers. Large old-fashioned wooden wardrobes take the place of closets. Carved cedar chests are handed down, with their fancy hand-wrought iron locks.

The dining room is usually across the back of the patio, and is reached by walking through the line of bedrooms on either side, or by crossing the open court. There is a long table and the usual sideboard with its dishes, and on the walls there are prints of fruit or fish.

Through the back of the dining room there is a second patio. This is the domestic one. Around it are the cubby-hole rooms of the servants, the family kitchen, the built-in stone washtubs, sometimes an old running fountain, and the inevitable growing flowers or lemon tree.

The Mexican Kitchen

The Mexican kitchen is the most fascinating part of the house. Along one high wall is a long tile table with a battery of sunken grates for charcoal, the universal domestic fuel in Mexico. The morning fire is started with pine-slivers rich in resin and bought for a cent a pack in the local markets.

Cooking utensils are of clay, often made in town by Indian potters. Pots which are not on the fire hang on the wall above the grates. There are usually so many that they cover the whole wall for ten feet all around. The cook has the nails on which they hang arranged in patterns, and the pottery is her pride. When some soup or hot milk is left over from a meal, it is hung up on a nail in a pitcher.

In addition to pottery, the kitchen has other Indian features. The stone metate on which soaked corn is ground to dough with a rolling pin is a native implement dating from some 2000 years ago. Molcajetes stone or pottery bowls in which hot sauce is ground with a round stone grinder called an "owl" is indigenous, too. A comal is a native pottery disk put directly on the coals on which tortillas are baked. Tortilla patting is the noontime music of Mexican towns.

All but the poorest families have servants. One of their duties is to grind the soaked corn before the family is up. Even if the maize is ground in the nixtamal mill, the modern village mill, it is done over again on the metate to make sure that it has no lumps, for a woman is judged by the fineness of the tortilla she makes.

The Mid-Day Meal

Breakfast usually consists of coffee, sweet buns, beans, and sometimes meat. The mid-day meal is the big one of the day. It begins with soup which can be "watered" or "dry." The first resembles soups of other countries but the second may be a dish of rice especially prepared. The grain is fried in deep fat until golden brown, after which tomatoes, onions, garlic and green chile peppers and soup stock are added. The whole then simmers for some hours in the pottery pan on the charcoal fire until the rice is dry and tender.

At the Mexican dinner table you are not asked if you want eggs, but how you want them. Eggs follow the "soup." If fancily prepared as "rancher's" eggs, with tomatoes, chile peppers, onion and garlic, they are served on crisply fried tortillas whose edges are turned up to make a "plate." Throughout the meal, tortillas fresh from the comal keep coming to the table hot.

There are often several kinds of meat, turkey being very common. Turkey was the chief domesticated animal of the Indians, and Montezuma served Cortez fancy dishes made of it. The best known way of serving it is as "mole." This word comes from the Aztec "molli," which means mixture. The sauce, which is the important part of this dish, has at least a score of ingredients, the chief ones being chile, tomatoes, squash seed, chocolate, sugar, onion and garlic. Nothing goes into it until it is reduced to the finest pulp or powder on the stone metate. Women become famous for their mole and expert mole-makers are imported from the outside towns for special feasts.

Beans to End Up With

Mexicans like desserts. Bananas are fried with sugar and cinnamon, which brings out an exquisite aromatic flavor, and a variety of fruits and native pumpkins are stewed in honey or in brown-sugar sirup with cinnamon. When America was conquered, she traded her native vanilla for the cinnamon of the Spaniard brought from the Spice Islands they had set out to discover when they found America. Spanish custards, and a multitude of other desserts are made from milk. One thing that surprises foreigners in Mexico is the way beans are eaten after the most delicious sweet dessert has been consumed. Beans mark the real period to the Mexican meal.

Supper is late and unimportant. It may come at nine at night, and consist of milk, coffee, chocolate, and sweet buns; or of tamales and atole (a thin corn gruel), if family tastes are native.

In some towns the band plays several nights a week in the universal central plaza that is the heart of every village. Important social events are the occasional "fiestas" given by private families to celebrate a birthday or a national holiday.

At three in the morning, in every small town, Indian farmers may be heard clattering through the cobbled streets with their burros, bound for the near-by mountain cornfields. As they are asleep again at eight in the evening, their night life comes just before the dawn. The Indian woman goes to work with the man, and when they come home under the high noon sun, they have their big meal of the day. They sit around on the pounded earth floor of their hut, where their few clay pots are cooking over a fire between three stones.

A Mexican girl of the middle class who expects to marry should know how to paint the pictures for the sala wall, make clothing, compose music, crochet table covers, sing, bake sweets, compose and recite poetry. She is talked about if she does much less.

Do Almost Everything Men Do

Although the women are far less free than the men, they are not at all helpless. They show themselves to be as capable as the men, and take effective part in business life, even if their activities are not recognized as such. Women run grocery stores, keep books, act as paymasters on family haciendas, check up on the corn-tributes Indian share-croppers bring in, and do almost everything the men do.

A rich Indian woman known to the writer in the mountains of Oaxaca is consulted by her husband on the politics of the region where he is cacique or local boss. While he is busy with his work, she runs the share-farms, and two water-power arrastres that grind ore with mercury. She knows when to roast the amalgam, and sells resulting gold in Oaxaca City 15 horseback hours away across the mountains. Her mountain house is massive and fortress-like. Experimenting with seeds in her garden she raises double flowers by sowing seed in the light of the moon and single ones by planting them in the dark! She takes excellent care of three sons and daughters, who help her in her work.

Upper Row, Left—Members of an Aztec Family, Milpa Alta, Mexico. Center—Pots and Pans and Kitchen Utensils, Home-made, Are Bought in Open-Air Markets Such as This. Irapuato, Tarascan Indian Region, State of Guanajuato. Right—A Tortilla-Maker, Aztec, State of Mexico. Tortillas Are the Bread of Mexico. Lower Row, Left—Otomi Indian Family, State of Mexico. Center—Mexican Children of Oaxaca City, Oaxaca, at One of the Public Wells. Right—Mexican Child of a Middle Class Family, Oaxaca City.

Try These Mexican Dishes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICAN dishes have long been noted for a peculiar piquancy; an illusive flavor, as pleasing as it is hard to reproduce. Mexico is not the land of chili and tamales, despite the general belief to that effect. While both these dishes are popular, they are not a steady diet by any means. The cookery to a great extent is Indian in origin, although among the well-to-do there are many recipes dating back to their Spanish ancestors.

Highly seasoned foods are especially liked. Ancho Chili Colorado peppers, Mexican spices, garlic and other seasonings are used abundantly, and so is goats' milk cheese. The molcajete is used to mash to a pulp the chili peppers, the garlic, onions and other seasonings. The method of seasoning has been much simplified since cans of chili powder can be bought. The chili powder contains the ground Ancho Chili Colorado peppers and Mexican spices mixed in the right proportion to give that chili pepper tang to the cooking.

The national bread of Mexico is tortillas. The old Indian tortilla was made by grinding the maize or corn between two flat rocks, and then mixing the meal with water to a stiff dough; the cakes were made very thin and baked upon a large flat sandstone previously heated in the campfire. Many natives now use a more modern style of tortillas—they use wheat flour in place of corn meal. A dinner menu containing typical Mexican dishes follows:

Chili Con Carne with Beans
Enchiladas
Ensalada de Combinacion (Combination Salad) Tortillas
Baked Apples Coffee

Chili Con Carne with Beans

Heat
2½ tablespoons of bacon drippings (lard may be used) in a large granite or iron pot. Add
2 large onions chopped
2 buttons garlic minced, stirring as the fat heats. Cut into small chunks, about half-inch squares,
2 pounds of beef. Season with salt and dust with flour. Drop into the hot grease. Add
½ cup chopped beef suet. Brown meat and suet. Add
2 tablespoons flour, stir and add
1 tablespoon salt
3 tablespoons chili powder
Dash of Cayenne
2 quarts of hot water. Cook until meat is well done. Add beans.

Beans for the Chili Con Carne

Cover with water
1 cup frijoles (Mexican Bayo beans) and soak overnight. Pour off in the morning. Add water to cover and cook until tender. Add
1 teaspoon salt after they have been cooking about one hour. Kidney beans may be used. Add as many beans to the chili as is desired and serve hot.

Ensalada de Combinacion
(Combination Salad)

Cut
1 cucumber
2 young onions
3 radishes
2 stalks of celery and
2 firm tomatoes into small pieces and place in a lettuce-lined bowl. Prepare a dressing made of
⅓ cup vinegar
1 tablespoon bacon fat
½ teaspoon salt and
2 mashed chili peppers. Bring this mixture to a boil and pour over the salad mixture. If the vegetables are preferred crisp, let the dressing cool before mixing with the salad.

Tortillas

To
1 cup of corn meal add
1 teaspoon salt. Stir into the meal
1 cup of boiling water. When well mixed take portions out with the hands and make flat cakes; bake on a dry iron pan, turning as it browns.

Avocado Salad

Peel and mash
1 avocado of the small Mexican variety for each guest. Chop
1 hardboiled egg
1 small onion. Add
Vinegar
Salt and
Pepper, to taste. Serve on lettuce leaf.

Mexican Fudge

Mix
2 cups sugar (white)
2 cups Mexican sugar (dark brown)
1 cup milk
1 tablespoon butter
½ cake chocolate
1 teaspoon vanilla. Boil until it forms a ball when dropped into cold water. Add
1 cup pecans and beat until creamy. Pour into buttered plates. When cool cut into squares. (Miss Farmer's School of Cookery suggests that the fudge be cooled before beating and adding the pecans.)

Mexican Pecan Candy

Mix
2 cups dark brown sugar
1 cup white sugar
¼ cup vinegar
¼ cup water. Cook mixture until thread spins. Stir until material is nearly ready to sugar. Add
2 tablespoons butter and
1 cup of pecans. Drop in patties on oiled paper or plates.

Public Utility Service Work

Teaching Women to Use Appliances Now Includes Much

Women in Food Work Series—6

By Hazel Young

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Home Economics Department of a big public utility company is an example of an undertaking founded on service. Starting with a small beginning the educational work of the American Gas Association has grown so rapidly that a full time woman, trained in home economics, acts as Home Service Counselor at the New York headquarters, and the number of associated companies employing women with home economics training for educational work has increased to 342.

Much of the pioneer work in opening up this new field for women was done by the present Director of the Home Economics Department of the Public Service Electric and Gas Company in Newark, N. J., Miss Ada Bessie Swann.

Miss Swann received her food training at the Boston School of Domestic Science and for a year after graduation was a hospital dietitian. Her next position was in social service work in Orange, N. J., and it was here that was aroused her first interest in teaching women standards of home-making. In this connection she taught cooking to adults, having classes for girls preparing to be married and evening classes for women in business. An interesting angle of this work was that of "housekeeping visits," where families with low incomes were instructed in low cost but adequate diets.

While in Orange, Miss Swann's work came to the attention of the officials of the Public Service Electric & Gas Co. and she was asked to develop an idea which they were interested in working out for their customers. This idea was to present to the women of this section the correct uses of gas and electricity in the performance of household cleanliness. This work was inaugurated in January 1916 and Miss Swann, working alone, offered to the public, lecture demonstrations and home consultations in the uses of the equipment sold by this company. In 1919 the headquarters of what is now known as the Home Economics Department of the company, was organized in Newark, the headquarters of the company. At this time a stenographer and one assistant, Miss Hilda Anderson, was added to the staff, which has increased to its present membership of 15, including 13 women with home economics training, one secretary and one general housekeeper.

Varied Work

The work of this department is interesting and varied and has been considered by many a real service to the women of New Jersey. Frequent lecture demonstrations on food preparation and preservation and on gas and electric equipment and its uses are held before organized groups of women, clubs or church groups. Among the most popular of their activities are the cooking schools held at the auditorium of the company in Newark or in some outlying town. Here the housewife may improve her style of cooking or learn some new delicacies with which to surprise her family. She may obtain the most up-to-the-minute information on kitchen planning, whether it be the rearrangement of her present kitchen or the planning of a kitchen for a new home. In her well-planned kitchen the woman may do her daily tasks with a minimum of time and effort, thus earning for herself many hours of leisure.

One of the most valuable contacts which the utility company has with its consumer is the home demonstration visit. In this work the home economics consultant visits the home of the customer and instructs her in the mechanism and details of her gas or electric equipment and the methods for obtaining the best results in the use of this equipment. This campaign was one of the first to broadcast programs of cookery and household subjects when they inaugurated a radio cooking school nine years ago.

These are only a few of the activities of a woman in public utility work and it is to Miss Swann that much of the credit must be given for starting this movement. It was as a result of her work with home economics teachers of New Jersey that the State Home Economics Association was organized 10 years ago, an organization with a present membership of 400.

Another large company that is doing extensive work of this sort is the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, through its home service division. Miss Emma Maurice Tighe, the director of this department, became connected with this work through her knowledge of electrical appliances and her interest in interpreting these appliances and their uses to the housewife. She will talk hours about her work and the part which the company is playing in helping women in their everyday problems. Her enthusiasm is so genuine and her interest in her subject so keen that it is easy to understand how her department has developed from its simple beginning in 1928 to its diversity of service at the present time.

Free Cooking Schools Held

When the woman visits the Edison Friendly Kitchen, she may watch one of Miss Tighe's staff prepare some exciting pastry, demonstrate the professional looking ironing machine or may receive expert advice on any problem of her housekeeping. Several times a week cooking classes are held, without charge. A specimen program includes such intriguing titles as: "Pack up your Luncheon"—Hot and Cold Picnic Luncheons; Appetite Appeasers—After the Swim; Midsummer Suppers on the Porch; Heralding the Bride—Suggestions for Bridal Showers.

In 1929 the first of these Friendly Cooking Schools was held with a guest teacher, Miss Alice Bradley, head of Miss Farmer's School of Cookery. Now the Edison Friendly Staff comprises 14 women and approximately 35,000 women attend these cooking classes annually.

These cooking schools are only a small part of the service which Miss Tighe and her staff maintain. Another part of the work is the collecting of tested electric cookery recipes. These are distributed at all cooking classes on cards which are adaptable to the card files used in most modern kitchens. Miss Tighe likes to have her department considered a real household clinic where no problem is too great or too trivial for consideration. The woman out of work may come for individual instruction in the use of electrical household appliances, thus enabling her to qualify for a position in the most modern kitchen. The young girl just graduating from school but lacking practical experience may come for a week of observation.

The radio is used constantly, a regular broadcasting schedule being maintained by the company. Several times a week a 15-minute talk about some new phase of home making is given.

The work carried on so ably by Miss Swann and by Miss Tighe and by many other women in different sections of the country illustrates one example of woman's contribution to the field of big business. It is an attempt to humanize industry, to consider the woman not alone in terms of dollars and cents as a sales prospect, but also as a person with home making aims and with problems which the company is glad to help solve for the sake of winning her interest and good will.

The best answer to the question if business conducted on service of this kind pays, is the fact that even in these so-called lean years, hundreds of women are employed in this field of work.

Next Week—Cafeteria and Lunch Room

Kitchen Kinks

From Our Readers

Home-Made Shampoo

Buy a five-cent cake of Castile soap at a "five and ten" and shave up about a fifth of it. Pour enough warm (or hot) water over the soap to dissolve it, and set in a warm place. When it reaches a liquid form put it in a cool place until it congeals, and then beat until it stands up like whipped cream. If it is not all used, it can later be brought to the right consistency by adding a little water and beating.

On Boiling Eggs

By putting eggs into cold water time and fuel can be saved, and the same results obtained as when boiling the water first. If the eggs are taken out several minutes before the water comes to a boil, they will be of the same consistency as a three-minute soft-boiled egg. For hard-boiled eggs, leave them in until the water boils.

For Short Sheets

In making beds, leave the sheet long enough at the top so that it will turn over the bedding. If the sheet is not long enough to allow for this, and also for the tucking in at the foot of the bed, this can be overcome by pinning the sheets at the bottom to the mattress by means of about four good-sized safety pins. If care is taken in the pinning to get a firm hold on the mattress, the sheets will not be injured a particle.

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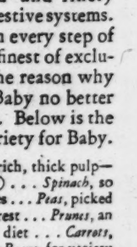
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The Home Forum

Bruges—and a Discovery

IT WAS while sitting in the train that remembrance first stirred. For one thing, the landscape between Brussels and Bruges is not inspiriting. Gentle and likable, yes, in the sedate manner of the Flemish painters: arrow-straight, brick-paved highways, lined with dykes and interminable plantings of stolid poplars. The towns en route are extremely Dutch in feeling — drowsy canals, high-pointed and jagged façades, white, massive churches, cobbles, wooden shoes, scrubbed doorsteps. Mellow red and green are its colors, accented by an occasional row of shining brass milk-cans. Its air is soft and moist against the face.

And so, after a time, our thoughts turned in upon themselves. Each of us had, I suppose, some notion of what we were going to see in Bruges. We knew it as a town belonging still to the Middle Ages, witness to that period between 1300 and 1400 when the magnificence of Bruges and the power of its merchant princes were unexcelled by any city in Europe. We knew about those steep footways across the canals, which now and then recall a bridge in a stage-setting for "The Merchant of Venice," designed to aid the escape of Jessica and Lorenzo. For has not Bruges been called "the Venice of the North?" We knew, vaguely perhaps, about the cathedral of St. Sauveur, which has amazingly a marble statue by Michelangelo which most people have forgotten long since. We were aware of the Hotel Gruthuus, most imposing among the burgher palaces, where Edward IV of England was lodged in 1471. We were familiar with the Halles and its Gothic belfry, housing the finest chimes in Europe; we had heard even of the old women of the Béguinage who sun themselves in doorways and stitch their pillow-lace.

Yet these things we knew vicariously, merely from having studied guidebooks and explored travel shelves in the public library. Now we were to measure the actual against the theoretical—a dangerous practice that is filled with fascination.

It was at this point that I said aloud, with neither apology nor explanation, for the excellent reason that I had not known I was going to say it: "Memling."

* * *

Two of my companions frankly stared, as though I had invented a not very clever word. The third inquired absently: "Who?"

"Memling," I repeated, with slightly more assurance. "It is at Bruges that one studies him."

"Oh, yes," said my friend. "One of the Flemish painters, wasn't he? Fifteenth century? Of course. I suppose he did live in Bruges."

Then, definitely, the subject lapsed.

It required several days for us to adjust our ultra-modern selves to the tempo and setting of Bruges. At first we just strolled about and looked. We must have walked miles. This happened ten years ago, and even now several of the small squares, several of the street turnings, the characteristic sounds and smells, are as vivid as though it were yesterday. When we were not walking, we were standing on bridges, investigating historic buildings, leaning from hotel balconies to watch the country people at the market held in the Gran' Place; or else we were drilling ourselves to sleep or eat or read or converse to the booming accompaniment of those miraculous chimes.

* * *

Then a day came when we passed, along one of those sober, slightly furtive little streets, a wide doorway in an unassuming portal. Inside we could see a cloister and a small garden plot, where the spring sunshine lay comfortably. No one was in sight, but a modest sign proclaimed. HOSPICE DE ST. JEAN. This, then, was the refuge found by Memling, when he came as a hungry wanderer across Europe. Some say he was a soldier, escaped from the battlefield of Nancy, but more likely he came to Bruges from near Mayence, his native place on the Rhine. The people of the hospice, seeing his pitiful plight, took him in and cared for him. That was in 1478, so the scholars state; yet here was the same hospice, presumably intent upon the same good works—though we could see no one in the antique pharmacy or in the cloister or along any of the passages.

Indeed we found nothing remarkable until we came to a building which was once the chapter-house, set a little apart from the rest. Wonderingly, we went in.

And our wonder increased. For we stood in a picture-gallery—one room only, and an entire side of that given over to windows; but a picture-gallery none the less. Upon the walls and in the glass cases were precious relics of Memling, the same which he painted and gave in gratitude to his protectors of the hospice, having no money with which to pay. On the same walls, enclosed in the same carved wooden frames, were the pictures which had been reverently treasured here for more than four hundred years.

There are in that place but six or seven authentic pictures by Memling, but who would quarrel over their numbers? They are exquisite in color and design, inexhaustible in the intricacy and perfection of their detail. That slender hand of the Madonna which holds out a golden apple for the Child! The inexpressible delicacy and finish of that portrait of Marie, second daughter of Willem Morel, master grocer of Bruges. An inscription on the frame tells us that it was painted in 1480. Today one studies it by the aid of a magnifying glass and is incalculably repaid. And oh, that right-hand panel of the triptych, "The Mystic Marriage of St. Catherine," which shows John in the grip of that inner spiritual vision which came to him on the Island of Patmos! Never do I read the Book of Revelation without a thought for Memling's pure and lovely concept.

* * *

It is not for me, who am no art critic, to describe or appraise these pictures. Plenty of others have done so competently. For the whole world of art acknowledges the marvel of Memling's work. One has only to seek out some published record touching upon the great triptych, the jewel-like Shrine of St. Ursula, and those few portraits—Marie and the young man, Martin van Nieuwenhove, who stands by an open casement, his hands clasped in prayer. There is something in their quality which will not be defined. The more one gazes, the more significance do the pictures take on. I spent hours there, silently, in utter content. I went back for the final half-hour before train-time.

Another woman was in the room, an Englishwoman, I think. For minutes we did not speak; then we both began spontaneously to voice our delight. "I've been in Italy," she said. "I've seen all the greatest pictures there. And I've come back to Memling. Everywhere I go, I seek out his pictures. There are, for me, no others like them."

It was to be my own habit for the future. And so a memory of Bruges brings Memling to the forefront always. Others have written of Bruges and of its painters. Others will continue to do it vastly better than I. Yet it is inherently my right to record my own impressions—forever an individual's opportunity to make his own discoveries. They say that the age of discovery is ended. But discovery is an individual experience. Even in the case of Columbus —The Indians had been there first.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON.

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The Morning of Life: An Etching by Samuel Palmer

The Approach to Tahiti

Tahiti was a molten rock, formed in a subterranean furnace, and cast high up above the surface of the sea, the seething mass forming into mountains and valleys, the valleys hemmed in at their mouths by lofty barriers that stretch from thundering central ridges to the slanting shelf of alluvial soil which extends to the sand of the beach. It is a mass of volcanic matter to which the air, the rain and the passage of a million years have given an all-covering verdure except upon the loftiest peak, and have cut into strongly shaped cliffs, sloping hills, spacious vales and shadowy glens and dingles. . . .

Always in the approach to the island in steamship, schooner or canoe, one is amazed and transported by the varying aspect of it. A few miles away one would never know that man had touched it. His inappreciable structures are erased by the flood of green color, which from the edge of the lagoon to the spires of La Diadem, nearly eight thousand feet above the water, makes all other hues insignificant. In all its hundred miles or so of circumference nature is the dominant note—a nature so mysterious, so powerful, and yet so soft-handed, so beauty-loving and so laughing in its indulgences, that one can hardly believe it the same that rules the Northern climes. . . .

The mountains are the most wonderful examples of volcanic rock on the globe. Formed of rough and crystalline products of the basic fire of the earth, they hold high up in their recesses coral beds once under the sea and lava in many shapes. . . .

A thousand rills that drink from the clouds ever encircling the crags, and in which they are often lost from view, leap from the heights, appearing as ribbons of white on a clear day, and not seldom disappearing in vapor as they fall sheer hundreds of feet or thousands in successive drops.—From "Mystic Isles of the South Seas," by FREDERICK O'BRIEN (New York: Century.)

Moments Musical

Isidor Philipp

(This is the ninth of a series of articles which appear each Wednesday upon The Home Forum Page)

PHILIPP lives in a simple, old-fashioned apartment in Paris. Here many a famous pianist has profited by the counsel of one of the world's leading pedagogues. When I first went to see him four years ago, he asked : "What can I do for you?" I replied: "I want to know your method of piano playing."

I began his stretching exercises for elasticity of the knuckle joints, and in a week my technique improved greatly, as anyone's will. Philipp is not interested so much in the length of the fingers as in the breadth of the hand and the stretch between fingers. He uses the diminished seventh chords for these exercises in many different rhythms, accents and variations in tone.

With Philipp, the body, arms wrists and hands must be relaxed, the arms motionless, and the weight of the arm, but no force of any kind, must produce the tone. The tone must be under all circumstances, whether double forte or pianissimo, of a beautiful singing quality.

Philipp is a thorough musical diagnostician. He knows your difficulty at a glance and sets you about remedying it. He demands a perfect technique. He teaches one how to solve a technical problem with the greatest economy of time, by a change in accents and rhythm.

In pedaling, Philipp is very strict. He says pupils all use too much pedal. They pervert their hearing and destroy the clarity of harmony. The purpose of the pedal, to him, is to help to overcome any dryness of the tone, giving it fullness and breadth as well as variation and charm, but never to cover up faults. He is absolutely immovable when it is a question of interpretation. One must play religiously what the composer wrote with no exaggeration of any kind, and each sign and nuance must be followed precisely. Practice must be slow and pieces memorized, but not until one knows them thoroughly. Rarely play loudly, says Philipp. Deeply and sonorously, but rarely loudly.

He himself is a most excellent player. I heard him at the Institut de France, one late afternoon last year in Paris, play chamber music with a cellist and violinist, before a distinguished audience. It was Mozart! He wove the piano part into those strings in a manner of elegance and charm unsurpassed in my experience as a listener.

Philipp is also a composer with an extensive library of his own works and arrangements of other masters, ancient and modern. *La Fleurie*, or *La Tendre Nanette*, by Couperin, originally for the clavecin, is delicious in the Philipp arrangement for piano, and his *Feux Follets* (Will-o'-the-Wisp), for instance, is very effective, played *vivacissimo*.

According to latest information, Philipp sails today for the United States—his first visit to the country —although he has had through the years many devoted American students.

SONYA MICHELI.

ONE of the advantages of such comprehensive exhibitions of European art, as have been held during recent winters at the Royal Academy in London, is that the reputations of lesser artists gain a fillip and are raised for the first time into line with the great. In regard to the French Exhibition, the writer has in mind, among others, Théodore Chassériau. So, in the recent British Exhibition, one finds the name of the romantic landscapist, Samuel Palmer, sharing enhanced reputation with the animal painter, George Stubbs, Nicholas Hilliard, the miniaturist, Francis Towne, water-colorist, and certain others.

There must have been many visitors who stood thrilled before the small, glowing pictures of Samuel Palmer who, before, were unacquainted with his name and had never seen his less colorful and emotional compositions in oil paint. Such persons may still be unaware of his achievements in wood engraving and etching, since these branches of pictorial art—in which the names of Thomas Bewick and Valentine Green would have emerged with new glory—were unrepresented at the British Exhibition. It is considered that Palmer's work was dull and commonplace until the time when he and his friend Calvert came into contact with William Blake. Desirous of meeting the engraver of Thornton's "Virgil," these two artists sought out Blake in the garret where he was living. In these humble circumstances, they found the poet-painter engraving his set for the Book of Job. Mr. Lawrence Binyon says that "they found him at once a prophet and a creator, a kind of Michaelangelo or Isaiah." Under Blake's immediate inspiration, and for the few short years prior to his passing, Palmer and Calvert produced not only their best work; but, according to one writer, "the few pictorial equivalents of English poetry."

English poetry is surely written deeply into Samuel Palmer's exquisite etching, "The Morning of Life," where the rising sun sends shafts of dazzling light across the brow of a hill, sidelong into a spinney; and where the rays pierce the foliage of low spreading branches, illuminating the wild and shadowy corner of pastureland. The day's activities have begun early, while the air is still cool. In the murky shadows beneath the thickets, to the right of the picture, men can be discerned washing sheep in a running stream. On the left, two youths appear to be attempting to drag, push or lead a stubborn ram to the dip. A quiet interlude occurs between a maiden who has just set down a basket of fruit, and a laborer who disports himself upon the bank.

This print displays a superb piece of bitten etching, with qualities of modeling, design and luminosity worthy of Rembrandt.

Tonto Trail—Grand Canyon

If you were to dream,
What would your dream be?

Would it be of gray-green burro brush
And pink sand?
Of broken yuccas and small cacti,
Under a hot pale sky?
In that dreamland
Not a little lizard stirs under the shade
Of the yucca leaves, of the cacti.

Time has gone;
It has outpaced the slow mules,
Shuffling their feet on the trail
Halfway down the vast bowl of the canyon.
The world has gone with its people,
In what bright fields, I wonder, do they ride?
In this land there is no sound
But of the slow mule tread, two mules and their two riders.

At sunset we shall reach the gray river far below;
The clear rushing creek;
The bright green cottonwoods
Making a green band against the sheer vermilion cliffs;
But now we go slowly
Across the plateau.

If you were to dream,
What would your dream be?
Of gray-green burro brush and pink sand?
Of a hot pale sky and silence and desert?

A. JACQUELINE SHAW.

Vår trygghets-ark

Översättning från engelskan av den på denna sida förekommande uppsatsen i Christian Science (Kristen Vetenskap)

BERÄTTELSEN om Noa och syndafloden, såsom den återgives i Första Moseboken, är välbekant för dem som studera Bibeln, och då vi begrunda vad den har att lära oss, förstå vi hur den däri beskrivna situationen har sin motsvarighet i vår egen tid. Berättelsen säger, att "människornas ondska var stor på jorden och att deras hjärtans alla uppsåt och tankar beständigt voro allenast onda."

Vid genomögnandet av de dagliga tidningarna finner man många skildringar av synd och brott. I berättelsen om Noa finna vi emellertid, att han lyssnade efter andlig ledning och att han över tidens oro och förvirring hörde Guds röst, som talade till honom. Han fick tillsägelse att bygga sig en ark, där han och hans husfolk kunde finna tillflykt och trygghet undan den hotande floden.

Världen av i dag är översvämmad av materiell uppfattning, världsliga system och syndfulla föreställningar, vilka draga människosläktet in i en virvel av olycka, illusioner och elände; och på alla håll råda tankar av hat, fruktan, sinnlighet, hämnd, fattigdom och arbetslöshet. Något som människorna i denna tid behöva kan uttryckas med ett enda ord—trygghet. Ingen som ser människornas oro, missnöje, misslyckanden och förtvivlan kan väl förneka, att mänskligheten behöver bliva befriad från felaktiga förhållanden och olidliga bördor. De materiella teorierna och systemens oförmåga att åstadkomma detta bevisar avgörande, att vi måste se i en annan riktning för att finna frid och trygghet.

Över sin tids oro och förvirring hörde Mary Baker Eddy Guds röst, och denna "sakta susning" gav henne gudomlig anvisning att bygga en ark av andlig trygghet. Även hon var lydig, och vad mera är, hon har åt mänskligheten givit vad hon lärt. När vi studera hennes skrifter i samband med Bibeln, få vi sålunda ledning och förses med allt vad vi behöva för vårt mentala byggande av denna trygghets-ark. Genom individuellt rätt tänkande kunna de som studera Kristen Vetenskap bygga denna ark, och många åtnjuta därigenom frid och trygghet. Även om vi måhända äro frestade att söka en snabbare och lättare väg, är det endast genom förlitande på gudomligt Sinne, som vi kunna bygga vår ark. Detta byggande kräver helgat studium och vaksamt arbete från vår sida. Många läxor kunna vi lära genom lidande såsom en följd av synd; men om vi äro uppriktiga och ihärdiga i vår strävan, blir villfarelsen mindre och mindre verklig för oss. I den mån Guds, det godas, allhet inses, få vi erfara sanningen av Mrs. Eddys ord å sid. 353 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften]: "När vi lära, att villfarelsen icke är verklig, skola vi vara redo för framåtskridande, 'förgätande det som är tillryggalagt' [engelska Bibeln]".

Då skola vi ej längre dragas ned i de dödliga föreställningarnas flod genom att giva efter för villfarelsens minsta vink och befallning, utan i stället skola vi trygga, oskadda och säkra segla fram över de dödliga föreställningarnes upprörda vågor. Finna vi stundom, att vårt framåtskridande går långsamt och att missmod söker fördröja oss, låt oss då komma ihåg, att intet kan hämma det gudomliga Sinnets harmoniska verksamhet.

Att sätta oss i stånd att gå in i denna trygghets-ark och där finna en tillflykt undan det dödliga sinnets stormar är Kristen Vetenskaps syfte. "Var skall blicken vila om icke i Sinnets outrannsakliga rike?" (*ib.* sid. 264). De som vända sig till mänsklig vilja, mänskliga vägar och materiella metoder för att vinna befrielse och trygghet söka förgäves Endast genom att dväljas i det gudomliga, harmoniska Sinnet räddas och befrias vi. Detta är icke en dogmernas och de spekulativa teoriernas väg, utan en den vetenskapliga visshetens väg, en väg, som är öppen för alla, en väg, där demonstration avlöser en blott och bar föreställning och där bevis undantränger tvivel och ovisshet.

Att det finnes en sådan trygghets-ark bevisade vår Mästare, Kristus Jesus, när han visade människorna, hur Sanningen frälsar och befriar människosläktet från alla slags svåra förhållanden. I vår tid höra vi av många tacksamma läppar bevis på denna befrielse från mycket lidande. Vilken oskattbar gåva är det icke för oss att veta, att vi hava fått lära känna denna trygghets-ark, där dödliga föreställningar, sinnlighet och hat ej kunna nå oss. Mrs. Eddy skriver (*Poems*, sid. 12):

"Då ser jag Kristus nalkas mig
På vredgad våg,
Och ömt, gudomligt talar han
Till sorgsen håg.

Vid Livets strand mig Sanning då
Ett fäste ger
På klippans grund, dit stormar nå,
O, aldrig mer!"

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We Reach the Mountain Top

The higher we rose in the mountains the more serious became our conversation. We were silent only when we lost our breath. Upon occasion, in this grand and lonely scene, the poet would lift his voice so high that it could have been heard on the mountain on the other side of the valley. His enthusiasm naturally lifted his resonant voice. His political hero is John Randolph or Andrew Jackson, his literary hero is Ruskin, his artist in marble is Saint-Gaudens, his pet hobby is Egyptian hieroglyphics, his passion is the road, and his ideal is St. Francis. Tell it to the mountains and the streams; tell it out! They hear and so do I.

Where we stand is where never man has stood before, or foot of man has trod, and the fresh and virginal flowers on every hand look up at us with mute surprise. We carry our argument higher and higher. We sit and boil our pot beside a bank of purple heather, exalted upon the bare scarp of a sun-drowned mountain, and crackling of roots in the fire blends with strident Middle-West American. We pull up to the black door of a great rock, and the splashing of a cascade splashes through his vibrant tones. . . .

My companion has a curious old-man-of-the-woods appearance. It is not his loose red handkerchief round his neck so much as his hanging, dead-branch-like arms. His face sleeps even when he is awake. He walks when he is tired in a patient, dog-like way, treading in my very steps. No ribald songs, now, of tramping days—but as if hushed by the hills he croons ever to himself—

O Beulah land, sweet Beulah land,
Lo, on thy topmost mount I stand,

and in a sort of hymnal marching step, like way-worn pilgrims, we take the trackless way upward once again. And it is late twilight. Sombre hope and patience dwell in our hearts as we trudge, trudge upward.

By slow stages we reach a new possible pass, and every time we stop and turn round and sit down to rest we face the lake. On three sides the descent to the water is precipitous, and an overhanging snow-crust goes round. In the late light the surface of the lake is a still, viscous green and the mountain above it a calm blood-red. The snow patches on the mountain are of fantastic shape and give an idea of futurist designs. We stare at the patches and see in one of them a ferocious white tiger, stalking forward with a white cat on its back. In another we see an Egyptian figure, slender, with veiled features of awful and eternal significance. These grow in the dusk. The winds chase over us, and when they pass there are moments of windlessness, and we watch hurrying gray rags of clouds running over the brow of the ridge above us and losing themselves in thin air. . . .

A mighty final effort brought us to the top. I shall not soon forget the dramatic sensation of seeing the new sky which suddenly began to lift itself into our view from out the other side of the mountain, a sky with more light, for it lay in the West.—STEPHEN GRAHAM, in "Tramping With a Poet in the Rockies" (New York: Appleton.)

Francis Bacon on Travel

If you will have a young man to put his travel into a little room, and in short to gather much, this you must do: first, as was said, he must have some entrance into the language before he goeth; then he must have such a servant, or tutor, as knoweth the country, as was likewise said: let him carry with him also some card, or book, describing the country where he travelleth, which will be a good key to his inquiry; let him keep also a dairy; let him not stay long in one city or town, more or less as the place deserveth, but not long; nay, when he stayeth in one city or town, let him change his lodging from one end and part of the town to another, which is a great adamant of acquaintance; let him sequester himself from the company of his countrymen, and diet in such places where there is good company of the nation where he travelleth: let him, upon his removes from one place to another, procure recommendation to some person of quality residing in the place whither he removeth, that he may use his favor in those things he desireth to see or know; thus he may abridge his travel with much profit. As for the acquaintance which is to be sought in travel, that which is most of all profitable, is acquaintance with the secretaries and employed men of ambassadors; for so in travelling in one country he shall suck the experience of many: let him also see and visit eminent persons in all kinds, which are of great name abroad, that he may be able to tell how the life agreeth with the fame. . . . When a traveller returneth home, let him not leave the countries where he hath travelled altogether behind him, but maintain a correspondence by letters with those of his acquaintance which are of most worth; and let his travel appear rather in his discourse than in his apparel or gesture; and in his discourse let him be rather advised in his answers, than forward to tell stories; and let it appear that he doth not change his country manners for those of foreign parts; but only prick in some flowers of that he hath learned abroad into the customs of his own country.—From "The Essays of FRANCIS BACON."

Our Ark of Safety

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE story of Noah and the flood, as told in Genesis, is familiar to Bible students, and as its lesson is pondered one realizes how the situation described parallels that of our own time. The narrative states, "The wickedness of man was great in the earth, and . . . every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually."

Glancing through current newspapers, one finds many tales of sin and crime. In this narrative we find, however, that Noah was listening for spiritual guidance, and that above the turmoil and confusion of his day he heard the voice of God speaking to him. He was told to build himself an ark in which he and his household might find refuge and safety from the threatening flood.

The world today is flooded with material sense, worldly systems, sinful beliefs, which draw mankind into a whirlpool of unhappiness, illusion, and misery; and on all sides there are thoughts of hate, fear, animality, revenge, poverty, unemployment. A need of mankind today is expressed in one word—safety. Seeing the unrest, dissatisfaction, failure, despair of humanity, surely no one will deny that humanity needs to be delivered from wrong conditions and intolerable burdens. The failure of material theories and systems to accomplish this proves conclusively that we must look in another direction for peace and safety.

Above the turmoil and confusion of her day Mary Baker Eddy heard the voice of God, and this "still small voice" divinely instructed her to build an ark of spiritual safety. She too obeyed, and, what is more, she has given these instructions to humanity. Thus, as we study her writings, together with the Bible, we are plainly directed and supplied with everything needful for our mental building of this ark of safety. Through individual right thinking students of Christian Science may build it, and many are thereby enjoying peace and safety. Even though we may be tempted to seek a quicker and easier way, we can build our ark only through reliance on divine Mind. This building takes consecrated study and watchful work on our part. Many lessons are learned through suffering resulting from sin; but if we are earnest and persistent in our effort, error will become less and less real to us. As the allness of God, good, is realized, we experience the truth of Mrs. Eddy's words in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 353), "When we learn that error is not real, we shall be ready for progress, 'forgetting those things which are behind.'"

Then we shall no longer be pulled down into the flood of mortal beliefs by yielding to every beck and call of error, but instead shall sail over the boisterous waves of mortal beliefs safely, unharmed, secure. Should we find our progress slow at times and discouragement try to cause delay, let us remember that nothing can check the harmonious activity of divine Mind.

To enable us to enter this ark of safety, and there to find refuge from the storms of mortal mind, is the purpose of Christian Science. "Where shall the gaze rest but in the unsearchable realm of Mind?" (*ibid.*, p. 264). Those who look to human will, human ways, and material methods for deliverance and safety look in vain. Dwelling in divine, harmonious Mind alone saves and delivers. This way is not one of creeds and speculative theories, but a way of scientific certainty, a way that is open to all, a way where demonstration replaces mere belief, and where proof displaces doubt and uncertainty.

That there is such an ark of safety our Master, Christ Jesus, proved when he showed men how Truth saves and delivers mankind from every adverse condition. Today we have proof of this deliverance from the lips of grateful ones who have been saved from many ills. What a priceless gift is ours to know that we have learned of this ark of safety, where mortal beliefs, animality, and hate cannot reach us. Mrs. Eddy writes (Poems, p. 12):

"And o'er earth's troubled, angry sea
I see Christ walk,
And come to me, and tenderly,
Divinely talk.

"Thus Truth engrounds me on the rock,
Upon Life's shore,
'Gainst which the winds and waves can shock,
Oh, nevermore!"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish.]

Artist

"Imperfect marble! Do with it what you will!"
The builders laughed—and paused, noting a glow
In young eyes, paused and pondered and grew still,
Nor saw the *David* seen by Angelo.

But the young Florentine had felt the fire
Leaping within him. The builders' stone that lay
Rejected, flashed to white flame the old desire.
Young *David* stood before him on that day.

Hammer and mallet, all the ancient tools
Of men who work in stone with eyes that see
Beyond the moment—these and what the schools
Could teach were his. The rest is mystery.

His *David* stands—and centuries have known
The *spirit of the artist* wrought in stone.

ETHEL LOUISE KNOX.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Market Prices Show Srtength in Listless Trading

Commodity and Money Markets

Prices in Stock Market Plodding To Higher Level

Gains of 2 or More Points in Prominent Issues—Trading Listless

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP)—With Pacific Coast strike news not quite so ominous today, most financial markets showed tendencies toward improvement.

While many stocks recovered fractions to around a point or so, the trading activity was still of the drab pattern which has marked recent sessions. Only a sprinkling of diffident customers was to be seen in the board rooms and most professionals found their seats on the sidelines quite comfortable.

Commodities Share Interest

With equities virtually devoid of speculative interest, commodities continued to furnish the principal field for profit hunting. Wheat and corn got up a cent or more a bushel at one time, but most of the grains shaded their extreme advances under realizing.

Cotton moved into new high territory for the past four years before meeting offerings which cancelled some of its gains. Silver and rubber futures firmed. Bonds steadied and international dollar rates were somewhat higher.

Gains in the late trading ranged from fractions to 2 or more points. United States Smelting got up 4 while du Pont rose 3. General Motors, United States Steel, Santa Fe, Case and American Can advanced around a point or more each.

Transfers approximated only 400,000 shares.

Analysis, calling attention to the extremely thin character of the equities trading, pointed out that the general disinclination to let go of holdings around present prices tended to give the market an appearance of having a fairly firm undertone.

This condition, however, was not found to be especialy encouraging to bullish operations of importance and, in some quarters, it was believed no outstanding leadership can be expected until there is a more pronounced change in business sentiment.

Mid-week trade statistics drew some attention away from labor developments.

Little Change in Business

Steel and electric power figures, however, indicated little change in trends, confirming the general impression that business now is tending to mark time pending the advent of seasonal stimulus to quicken the pace.

Iron Age estimated steel operations were at 28 per cent of capacity, up 1 point from last week. Increasing uncertainty regarding the labor situation and renewed unsettlement in the finished steel price structure, according to the magazine, have accentuated seasonal inactivity.

"Recent price reductions and the current uncertainty regarding the maintenance of present levels offer little incentive to immediate purchases," it commented.

Electric power output last week recovered sharply from the decline in the preceding week, but the total was slightly under that of the same period last year, according to figures of the Edison Electric Institute. In the preceding week, output was 1.1 per cent ahead of last year.

A rally in German marks took place in early foreign exchange trading. The dollar was firm against other European currencies, however. The British pound opened off ⅛ of a cent at $5.03¾. French francs were off .00½ of a cent at 6.60 cents.

Bonds Again Irregular

Mixed price movements again characterized the bond market today, although the undertone was a shade firmer than yesterday, particularly in the semispeculative ratings.

The selling movement in low priced rails bore less heavily upon values and there were indications that recent sharp losses were inviting a better brand of support.

Most loans of the Baltimore & Ohio, Nickel Plate, Erie and Southern Railway, which had been depressed by the last week's liquidation, held to a narrow range and in general displayed a better capacity to absorb offerings.

There was a modest lift in prices of American Smelting 5s, Canadian Pacific debentures, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, National Dairy Products 5¼s, Phillips Petroleum 5¼s, Union Pacific 4s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s. Consolidated Gas 5½s and Western Union 5s eased a trifle under small transfers.

U. S. Governments remained close to the previous finals, with trading light throughout the list. Treasury 3¾s showed the widest change at a level 6-32ds of a point lower.

Confusing reports concerning the status of American holders of German Government obligations tended to limit trading activities in the Dawes and Young plans loans, although both were firm. German Agricultural Bank 6s yielded a major fraction. In other foreign issues changes were unimportant.

Magnolia Petroleum Co.

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 17—D. A. Little, president of Magnolia Petroleum Company, is notifying holders of its serial 4½ per cent gold debentures that the company has elected to redeem all these bonds now outstanding, aggregating $1,500,000, on August 15, 1934, at a redemption price of 100, 25 per cent and accrued interest. The bonds will become payable at the head office of City Bank Farmers Trust Company, successor trustee, 22 William Street, New York City; or at the Hutchings-Sealy National Bank of Galveston, the agency of the company in that city.

Dividend Declarations

Quebec Power Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share for the quarter ended June 30, payable on 15 to shareholders of record June 30, 1934.

Crude Oil Output Up

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP)—California crude oil output for the week ended July 14 averaged 529,000 barrels daily, compared with 513,400 in the previous week.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Range in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last July 18	Last July 17
11⅞	6⅝	..	Adams Express	300	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
84	70¼	5	Adams Exp pf	50	84	82	84	..
34½	16	2	Adams Millis	300	29	28½	29	28½
11⅝	7¾	..	Addressograph	200	9½	9⅛	9⅛	9¼
9¾	6⅛	.60	Affiliated Prod	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
106¼	91¾	2f	Air Reduction	400	100	99½	100	99⅛
23⅝	17⅜	.60f	Alaska-Juneau	3800	22	21⅛	22	21½
5¼	2½	..	Alleghany Corp	400	2½	2½	2½	2½
16½	8⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	12½	12½	12½	12½
23⅝	13¾	..	Allis Chalmers	800	15½	15	15½	15½
20¼	13¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	100	14½	14½	14½	..
25¼	14⅜	..	Am Bank Note	300	19½	19⅛	19½	19½
50½	40	8	Am Bank Note pf	20	48	48	48	48
13½	7½	..	Am Beet Sugar	400	12½	12¼	12⅜	12¼
72⅞	46½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	120	70¾	67½	69	69½
38	23⅜	.80	Am Brake S&F	300	26	25	25	25¼
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	900	100¾	99¼	100¾	99
33⅞	18⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	800	21¼	20¼	21¼	19¾
60⅜	48¼	3	Am Chicle	100	58	58	58	..
6½	3⅜	..	Am Colortype	100	3½	3½	3½	..
42½	27½	..	Am Com Alcohol	2700	29⅜	28¼	29½	28⅛
5	1⅛	..	Am Encaustic T	400	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
10½	5⅝	..	Am European	200	6½	6½	6½	6
13¾	7	..	Am & For Pow	1100	7½	7⅜	7⅜	7¼
30	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	200	18½	18½	18½	19
25	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	..
22⅝	12⅞	1	Am Hawaiian	400	13½	13⅛	13⅜	13
10	5	..	Am Ice	2700	5	4⅞	5	5
45¼	35⅛	6	Am Ice pf	100	33¼	33¼	33¼	..
11	6½	..	Am International	600	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7½
11⅝	7¾	..	Addressograph	200	9¾	9½	9½	9½
9⅜	4½	..	Am Mach & Met	600	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¼
27⅝	18	..	Am Metal	400	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	21¾
12¼	5⅞	..	Am Power & Lt	3100	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6⅝
26¼	13⅜	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	600	16¼	15¾	16¼	15¾
29⅜	13¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	300	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	17
17⅜	12	..	Am Radiator	4500	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	13¾
28½	16⅜	..	Am Rolling Mill	200	19	18⅞	18⅞	18⅝
54⅜	36	4	Am Safety Razor	100	56½	56½	56½	..
7⅜	3¼	..	Am Seating	100	4	4	4	4
2⅜	1	..	Am Ship & Com	200	1	1	1	1
30	19¼	2	Am Shipbuilding	20	22	22	22	20½
51¼	35¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	1900	42¼	41⅜	42¼	41½
125	100	7f	Am Smelt & R pf	1200	125	124½	125	124
26½	14	..	Am Steel Fdries	500	17	16⅛	17	16¼
44¾	27	..	Am Stores	300	43¼	43	43	43⅛
71¾	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	800	70¾	70½	70½	69½
123¼	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	1500	113¾	113¼	113⅜	113¼
13	4⅞	..	Am Type Fndrs	100	5	5	5	5⅛
28¾	7¾	..	Am Type F pf	50	11	10½	10½	10
27⅜	16⅜	1	Am Wat W & E	600	19	18⅞	19	18¾
17⅛	8½	..	Am Woolen	1100	10	9⅞	10	9¾
83¾	56⅜	..	Am Woolen pf	100	56⅞	56⅜	56⅞	57½
4¼	1	..	Am Writ Pap	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
9	5½	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	6	6	6	..
50½	37½	..	AmZinc L&S pf	100	41⅜	41⅜	41⅝	42¼
17¾	13	..	Anaconda Cop	1900	14¼	14	14⅛	14
100	84	6½	Anchor Cap pf	20	96	95½	96	..
34	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	200	33	32¾	33	32½
93¼	78¼	7	Armour Del pf	200	92⅜	92½	92⅝	..
5⅝	5¼	..	Armour Ill N	1200	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	5¼
61	60½	..	Armour Ill N pf	1400	59⅞	59¾	59⅝	59¾
75⅜	55	..	Armour Ill pf	300	70	70	70	70
9¾	5	..	Art Metal Const	20	6	6	6	6
18¼	11⅛	..	Asso Dry Goods	300	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	11
73¾	51½	..	Atchison T&SF	2400	62	60¾	62⅛	59¾
35¼	21¾	1	Atl Refining	800	25¼	25⅛	25¼	25
102	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	20	102	102	102	..
16⅛	7½	..	Atlas Tack	100	8	8	8	..
57⅜	22	..	Auburn Auto	800	23	22¼	23	22⅝
16⅝	7	..	Austin Nichols	300	14	13⅞	14	13⅝
10⅜	5⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	2400	5½	5¼	5½	5¼

—B—

16	9⅞	..	Baldwin Loco	2500	10⅛	10	10	10
34½	21	..	Balt & Ohio	1500	22⅛	21⅜	21⅞	21⅜
37⅜	24½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	300	27	26¼	27	26¼
99½	86½	6½	Bamberger pf	10	99⅛	99½	99½	99½
6½	3	..	Barker Bros	300	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
38½	16⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	20	24¼	24¼	24¼	25¾
10	7	..	Barnsdall A	400	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7¼
18¾	10⅜	..	Beatrice Cream	400	16¼	15¾	16¼	16¼
15¼	8⅞	..	Beldgin Hem	400	12½	12½	12½	12½
22⅞	13⅜	..	Bendix Aviation	10	14½	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛
19½	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	400	17	16⅞	17	16⅞
44¾	30⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	2100	33¼	32¾	33½	32¼
82	58¾	..	Beth Steel pf	300	60⅞	60⅜	60⅞	59⅞
16¼	10¼	..	Blaw Knox	300	10	10	10	10
68¼	49⅜	3	Bohn Alum & Br	400	60	58½	59⅞	58¼
85	76	4	¶ Bon Ami A	10	83	83	83	..
26⅛	19⅞	1.60	Borden	2800	28	27½	28	27
28⅝	20⅜	1	Borg Warner	800	22	21⅞	22	21
19⅜	12	1	Briggs Mfg	900	17	16⅞	17	16¾
42	28¼	..	Brooklyn Man T	1900	41	40¾	40⅞	40½
94⅞	82½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	94	94	94	94
80½	60⅞	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	300	64½	63¾	64¼	..
9⅝	5½	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	5	5	5	5
7¾	5⅜	..	Budd Mfg	600	5	5	5	4⅞
5¾	2⅞	..	Budd Wheel	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
15½	7¾	..	Bullard	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
6½	2⅜	..	Bulova Watch	200	5¼	5	5¼	5¼
15½	4	..	Burns Bros pf	160	11¼	10	10	9½
19⅜	12⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	400	13½	13	13½	13
6	3½	..	Bush Term deb	300	3⅝	3½	3½	3½
21⅛	11	..	Butte & Superior	200	11½	11½	11½	11½
4¾	2¼	..	Butterick	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
32¾	18¾	..	Byers	100	21	21	21	20⅝

—C—

35¼	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	200	33¼	32½	33¼	32½
6⅝	..		Calumet & Hecla	200	4⅛	4	4	4⅛
29½	20	1	Canada Dry	400	19	19	19	18¾
18¼	12¾	..	Canadian Pacific	1800	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	13⅜
86¾	46	..	Case Thresh	400	53	51	53	50¼
84½	67¾	4	Case Thresh pf	20	70¼	70¼	70¼	..
33⅜	22½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	600	26¼	26⅛	26	26
44⅞	22⅝	..	Celanese Corp	2900	25¾	24⅞	25⅝	24½
4⅝	1¾	..	h Celotex Co	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
4	1¼	..	h Celotex vtc	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
22⅜	6½	..	h Celotex Co pf	380	12	8⅞	11	12
32⅛	24	1½	Central Aguirre	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	30¼
43½	30¼	1b	Cerro de Pasco	2700	41½	41	41⅜	40½
7¾	3¼		Certain-Teed	1200	5⅛	5	5	4¾
48⅜	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	2600	46½	46¼	46⅜	45¾
5½	2¾	..	Chi & G West	600	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
8¼	4⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P	1800	4	3⅞	4	3⅞
13¼	6¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1200	7	6¾	6¾	6¾
15	6⅜	..	Chi & N'western	2600	7¾	7⅜	7⅝	7½
28	13¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	300	15	15	15	14⅞
6¼	2¾	h	Chi Rock Isl & P	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
9⅝	4⅝	h	Chi RI&P 7%	900	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4⅞
11⅜	5¾	..	Childs Company	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
60⅜	36½	1	Chrysler	6600	41	40⅛	40⅞	39⅞
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	19½	19½	19½	19½
2⅛	⅞	..	City Stores	100	1	1	1	1
45	28	1	Cluett Peabody	200	35½	34	35½	..
18⅛	9⅜	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	400	15¾	15½	15⅜	15⅛
92¼	68½	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	600	92	90⅞	92	90½
28½	14⅜	..	Collins & Aikman	100	14½	14½	14½	14⅛
8¾	3⅜	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	200	5½	5¼	5½	..
19¼	9¾	..	Columbia Gas	18200	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	10⅛
78¾	52	6	Columbia G pf A	400	77¼	77¼	77¼	..
34¾	23	1f	Columbia Pic vtc	500	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	..
77¼	58	3	Columbia Carb	1600	72¼	71	72	70
35⅛	18⅜	1	Comm Credit	400	30⅜	29¾	30⅜	29¼
106	91½	6½	Comm Credit 1pf	10	105¼	105¼	105¼	105
59¾	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	400	59½	59⅜	59½	59½
36⅜	19¾	.60	Commw Solvents	4100	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	20¾
3¾	1¾	..	Comwlth & So	3800	2⅛	2	2	2
52¾	21½	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	400	44½	44	44½	43
31¼	23	1.30	Congoleum Nairn	1400	27¾	27	27¾	27½
5¾	2½	..	Consol Film Ind	100	3	3	3	3
17½	10⅜	1g	Consol Film I pf	1200	12½	12	12	12½
47⅞	31½	2	Consol Gas	2800	32¾	32⅜	32½	32⅛
94	82	5	Consol Gas pf	500	94	93⅞	94	..
4⅜	2⅛	..	Consol Laundries	200	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
14¼	9½	.28b	Consol Oil	2600	10	9⅞	10	9⅞
6¾	2⅞	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
2½	⅛	..	Consol Textile	900	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
13¾	6½	..	Container A	800	10¾	10⅜	10⅝	9¾
5⅜	2⅜	..	Container B	1400	4¼	4	4¼	3⅞
2⅜	1	..	Cont Baking A	600	1½	1½	1½	1½
11¾	7½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
2⅜	1	..	Cont Motors	600	1	1	1	1
22¾	16½	.25b	Cont Oil	1600	19½	19¼	19½	19¼
84½	60½	3	Corn Products	1200	68	67	68	67½
9⅞	3¾	..	Coty	600	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	5¾
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	100	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	33
17½	8	..	Crosley Radio	2900	17¼	16⅛	17	16½
26¼	24¼	..	Crown Cork & S	100	25	25	25	25¼
6⅝	3⅛	..	Crown Zellerbach	2400	5⅛	5	5	5
38¾	21⅜	..	Crucible Steel	100	23½	23½	23½	24
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	300	8	7¾	8	7¾
64	20⅛	..	Cuban Am S pf	60	60¾	59⅞	60½	59½
50¾	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	46½	46⅛	46½	..
29⅜	13½	..	Curtis Publishing	100	22	22	22	22¼
85¾	43½	2½g	Curtis Pub pf	1400	85½	85	85½	85¾
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	2100	3	2⅞	3	3
12½	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅝

—D—

34½	18	..	Deere & Co	200	21½	21½	21½	20½
15½	11½	.20	Deere & Co pf	1200	12½	12⅜	12½	12⅜
73½	49	..	Del & Hudson	100	52	52	52	51⅛
33¾	20½	..	Del Lack & W	1900	21⅞	21	21¾	21
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	100	76½	76½	76½	..
28½	21¾	1	Diamond Match	600	25	24½	25	24⅜
48¼	32	2f	Dome Mines	1400	43¼	43	43¼	43
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	2700	19⅜	18¾	19⅜	18¾
11⅞	7½	..	Dresser B	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
103⅞	80	2.60	du Pont de Ne m	3900	93	91½	92¼	90
124½	115	6	du Pont deb	600	124	124	124	124¼
104¼	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	104¼	104¼	104¼	103½

—E—

12¾	5⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	200	6	6	6	6⅛
101⅛	79	4	Eastman Kodak	1400	101⅛	100⅜	101⅛	98
31⅜	18½	..	Elec Auto-Lite	2100	22⅜	21½	22¼	21¾
101	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	110	96	94¼	96	95
7½	3⅜	..	Elec Boat	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¼
9¼	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	800	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	6⅜
9⅜	4½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1100	5½	5½	5½	5½
19¾	8	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	500	11¼	11	11	10⅝
21	8¼	..	Elec Pow & L pf	800	12½	12	12¼	12
52	40	2	Elec Sto Battery	100	42¼	42¼	42¼	43
3¾	1½	..	h Elk Horn Coal pf	600	1	⅞	1½	1⅜
18¾	4	..	Engineers Pub S	100	4	4	4	4½
23½	11⅝	..	Equity Corp P A pf	300	12½	12¼	12½	..
10⅜	6¼	.40	Equitable Off Bld	900	6¼	6	6¼	..
24⅞	13⅞	..	Erie RR	4000	17⅜	17⅛	17⅝	17⅜
27¼	9	..	Evans Products	2200	22½	21¾	22¼	21½
10½	4	..	Exchange Buffet	250	5	4¾	5	..

—F—

12½	4⅛	..	Fairbanks pf	20	7½	7	7	..
9⅞	3	..	Fairbanks pf ct	10	4¼	4¼	4¼	5¼
18	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	100	13	13	13	13
4	1¾	..	Fed Water Serv	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
105	87	6½	Filene's pf	10	104	104	104	104
60¼	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	100	68½	68½	68½	69
25	15	..	Florsheim Shoe A	100	21½	21½	21½	21½
21	10½	..	Food Mach	300	20½	20	20½	20
22	12¼	..	Foster-Wheeler	100	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14½
17½	8½	..	Foundation	300	12	10⅞	12	..
27½	19⅜	.85b	Fourth Nat Inv	1300	21½	20	20	..
17½	11½	..	Fox Film A	200	11½	11½	11½	11½
63	36⅞	7	Franklin Sim-pf	2000	46	46	46	47
50⅜	30¾	2	Freeport Texas	300	33⅜	32½	33¼	33¼

—G—

4⅝	1⅜	..	Gabriel Snub A	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1
20	11½	..	Gamewell	40	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	..
11½	7⅜	..	Gen Am Inv	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
43⅜	33⅛	..	Gen Am Trans	100	36⅝	35½	36¼	..
14⅝	..	.50b	Gen Baking	400	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
10½	5⅝	..	Gen Bronze	500	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7⅝
6½	3⅜	..	Gen Cable	200	3¾	3½	3½	3½
12	6	..	Gen Cable A	200	6⅝	6½	6⅝	..
33	14½	..	Gen Cable pf	100	23½	23¼	23½	..
28¼	18½	.60	Gen Electric	9000	20⅝	20¼	20½	20¼
12¾	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1300	12½	12½	12½	12⅜
36⅞	30½	1.80	Gen Foods	2400	31¾	31¼	31¾	31½
1¾	⅝	..	Gen Gas & E A	400	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
19	6¼	..	Gen G & E cv pf	100	13	13	13	14¼
21	12	..	Gen G&E 7% A	10	16	16	16	..
64½	53⅞	3	Gen Mills	100	58½	58½	58½	58¼
112¼	103	6	Gen Mills pf	100	114	114	114	..
42	29½	1	Gen Motors	7500	32	31½	32	30¾
108½	89¾	8	Gen Mot 5% pf	700	102½	102½	102½	102⅝
6⅜	3⅜	1	Gen Out Ad	100	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4
48¾	31¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	200	34	33⅞	33⅞	..
2⅜	1½	..	Gen Realty	300	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
23⅜	10½	..	Gen Refractories	100	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	..
19½	12¼	..	Gen Refract ct	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
12½	8½	1	Gillette Saf Ras	600	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	11⅝
63½	47	8	Gillette S R pf	100	64	64	64	63
6⅝	3½	..	Gimbel Bros	700	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
26⅜	15⅝	1f	Glidden	600	25⅞	25⅜	25⅞	25⅝
103¼	83	7	Glidden ppf	80	103¾	102¾	102¾	102
9½	5½	..	Gobel (Adolf)	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
33	16⅝	1.30	Gold Dust	800	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	19¼
114½	96½	6	Gold Dust pf	100	114½	114½	114½	..
18	12	..	Goodrich	300	12¼	12⅛	12¼	12
41⅜	25¼	..	Goodyear	700	27½	26¼	27⅜	26⅛
11⅝	7	..	Gotham Silk Hos	100	7	7	7	7
13⅜	8	..	Granby	200	8¾	8⅜	8¾	8¾
6⅜	4	..	Grand Union	300	5	5	5	..
31½	23	1	Granite City Stl	100	25½	25½	25½	..
40⅝	30	1	Grant (WT)	700	38½	35	35½	..
32½	18	..	Great Nor pf	1100	20	19½	19⅝	19½
18½	10½	.80b	Great Nor Ore	200	11⅜	11½	11⅝	11½
36⅛	25	2.40	Great West Sug	1200	34⅜	33¾	34⅜	33¾
115⅜	102	7	Great W Sug pf	60	115	115	115	115
3⅛	3⅛	..	Guantanamo Sug	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
53	24	..	Gulf States Steel	100	24	24	24	..

—H—

8¼	4¾	..	Hahn Dept Sto	600	5	4⅞	5	4⅞
52¾	25¼	..	Hahn D C pf	100	38¼	38¼	38½	38
9¾	3½	..	Hall Printing	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
100	84	7	Hanna (MA) pf	60	100	98¼	98½	..
24¾	14½	.35b	Harbison Walker	200	17½	17	17	..
63¾	47	8	Harris Body	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
96½	85	5	Hazel Atlas	300

Commerce and Finance

Banks With $5,500,000,000 Deposits Drop Federal Insurance

Business and Industry

FDIC Head States 188 Banks Out Of Deposit Insurance

Funds Withdrawn Total About $5,500,000,000—Most in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 18—A total of 188 banks, not members of the Federal Reserve, with estimated deposits of close to $5,500,000,000 had withdrawn from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation as of June 30, according to a statement by Leo T. Crowley, chairman, yesterday.

Of the total, 167 were savings banks and 21 were commercial banks. The commercial banks had deposits of $24,667,587 while the mutual savings had deposits exceeding $5,400,000,000.

Of the total of savings banks that withdrew, 133 were in New York State, with deposits of $4,500,000,000. The deposits of banks in other parts of the country that withdrew from the protection of the Insurance Corporation totaled about $900,000,000. Two of the largest savings banks in the country, the Franklin and Immigrant Banks, remained in the fund.

As of March 31 total insured deposits of all banks in the fund were $16,000,000,000 out of estimated gross deposits of $40,000,000,000.

After retirement of the 188 banks and considering the fact that the insured liability of $2500 in the original act had been doubled, officials were unable to estimate the present volume of insured deposits. It was stated that 97 per cent of all accounts were of less than $2500. However, increasing deposits since March 31 were believed by some experts to have increased the insured deposits to $22,000,000,000 from $18,000,000,000, despite withdrawals from the fund.

Officials emphasized that the majority of the non-member state banks withdrawing from the fund were small, averaging in deposits about $1,177,000 each.

The official statement said that of the 21 commercial banks withdrawing, the deposits represented less than .75 per cent, or .22 per cent of about $11,000,000,000 on deposit in all insured nonmember State banks as of June 30. These deposits did not include those of member banks of the Federal Reserve System, but included those of the mutual savings banks. The member banks by law must be members of the temporary fund.

In 14 states banks quit the insurance fund as follows:

New York—133 mutual savings banks. Maine—Fourteen mutuals. Maryland—Eleven mutuals and two commercials. Pennsylvania—Five mutuals and one commercial. Michigan—Four commercials. Iowa—Three commercials. Wisconsin—Three commercials. New Jersey—Two mutuals. Delaware—Two mutuals. Kentucky—Two commercials. Minnesota—Two commercials. Nebraska—Two commercials. North Carolina—One commercial. Texas—One commercial.

General Electric Net for Quarter 15 Cents a Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, July 18—The General Electric Co. reports an increase of 31 per cent in sales during the first six months of 1934, the total billed of $80,983,093 comparing with $61,773,414 in the like period of last year.

Profit available for common stock for the second quarter of 1934 was $4,253,595, equivalent to 15 cents a share, or substantially the same as the quarterly dividend of 15 cents a share to be paid on July 25 to approximately 192,000 stockholders, compared with 10 cents a share paid to 184,000 stockholders a year ago.

Profit available for common stock for the first six months of this year was $8,175,557, compared with $4,666,080 for the first six months of last year. This profit is equivalent to 28 cents a share for the first six months of 1934, and 16 cents a share for the first six months of 1933, on 28,845,927 shares outstanding in both periods.

Orders received during the second quarter of 1934 amounted to $54,005,988, compared with $35,539,858 for the second quarter of 1933, an increase of 52 per cent. Orders received during the six months amounted to $92,154,642, compared with $61,051,502 for the six months last year, an increase of 51 per cent. The second quarter of 1934 was the largest since the third quarter of 1931.

Incorporated Investors Announces Changes in Investment Portfolio

In announcing the changes in the investment portfolio of Incorporated Investors, Boston, during the three months ended June 30, the management said:

"Shares in two new companies, Johns-Manville and Kennecott Copper, were purchased last quarter. Holdings were increased in eight companies previously owned, American Telephone, Commercial Credit, Continental Oil, Curtiss-Wright, Guaranty Trust of New York Loew's, J. C. Penney, and Sears Roebuck. One company, Freeport Texas, was eliminated and holdings were reduced in four other companies, Bankers Trust, Canada Dry, International Harvester and Montgomery Ward."

On June 30 Incorporated Investors owned 833,425 shares of common stock in 53 different companies with an aggregate market value in excess of $34,000,000. Over 50 per cent of the total investments was concentrated in: Steels and metals, chemicals, automobiles, railroads, and merchandising stocks. The complete list of increases and decreases in the portfolio during the last quarter was as follows.

Increases	Shares
American Gas & Elec. Co.	20,000 to 30,400
American Tel. & Tel Co.	2,500 to 3,000
Commercial Credit Co.	15,000 to 20,000
Continental Oil Co (Del.)	30,000 to 40,000
Curtiss-Wright Corp. "A"	25,000 to 30,000
Guar. Trust Co. of N. Y.	3,000 to 3,825
Johns-Manville Corporation	0 to 10,000
Kennecott Copper Corp.	0 to 9,700
Loew's, Inc.	20,000 to 23,800
J. C. Penney Co., Inc.	15,000 to 17,000
Sears Roebuck & Co.	20,000 to 23,000
Decreases	
Bankers Trust Co. of N. Y.	10,000 to 5,000
Can. Dry Ginger Ale, Inc.	20,000 to 14,500
Freeport Texas Company	5,000 to 0
International Harvester Co.	10,000 to 7,300
Montg. Ward & Co., Inc.	25,000 to 22,300

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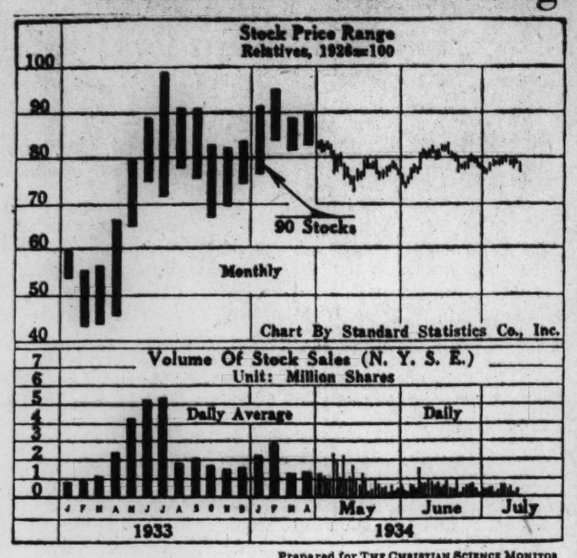
Dull Trading Is Holding Stocks in a Narrow Range



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Neither buying nor selling has been of sufficient weight to move stocks out of a narrow range for 2½ months.

The World's Business

Japanese Competition

IN THE current issue of International Affairs, the British journal put out by the Royal Institute of International Affairs, there is an article on Japanese commercial competition, particularly in the cotton textile trade, which fortifies the conclusions I essayed in this column two months ago. The writer is Prof. G. C. Allen, one of the few competent students of economic Japan. His subject is of such profound importance that no apology is needed for returning to it. For if the world continues to shut out Japanese goods on the ground that Japanese competition is unfair, then Japan will have to turn to some method of maintaining its living standards by means other than that of world trading. It may respond to exclusionism with exclusionism. Specifically, there is a possibility that Japan may bang closed the "Open Door" of commercial opportunity in China and try to keep the Eastern market to itself.

This would be an epoch-making development. The maintenance of the "Open Door" in China is one of the three or four cardinal principles underlying American foreign policy. It rose to the status of a doctrine in the McKinley Administration—the Hay Doctrine. Thus the departure would have a political significance far transcending its economic results. It could not be regarded out of its relation to the whole treaty structure of the Pacific. Any agreement over naval ratios, for instance, is dependent upon the world's tactics in dealing with Japanese competition. This has not been apparent in the preliminary naval talks in London. But the Japanese refusal to join in those conversations is due in great part, I think, to the uncertainties which still becloud the future of commercial policy.

* * *

The writer of the article in International Affairs is concerned with this relation between politics and economics in the Pacific. He does not mention the possibility of repercussions on the "Open Door" in China, of the current tactics against Japanese trade. Japan's alternative policy to world trade, in Professor Allen's opinion, is the creation of a Japanese Imperial bloc consisting of Japan and its Empire and Manchuria. Japan would be the industrial center exporting goods to the rest of the Empire, which would provide raw materials and foodstuffs for Japan proper. I do not know whether the article was written before Japan's recent "hands off China" declaration. That was generally rated as a trial balloon. We may change the metaphor and call it a straw in the wind. If Japanese goods are to be shut out of world markets like the Japanese people, then Japan is clearly bent upon marking out Eastern Asia as its own back yard.

Western trade interests are watching the signs of exclusionist retaliation. They allege that Japanese influence is already at work in the shaping of a Chinese external trade policy. A new tariff schedule has been announced at Nanking, for instance, and, though the details are not yet available, it is said to favor Japan. There are ways and means of controling Chinese policy besides extending authority over China.

* * *

The so-called unfairness of Japanese competition lies in the two current explanations of it. One is cheap labor. The other is a depreciating currency. Neither of them, as I pointed out in my recent article, could be regarded as a primary reason for Japan's export success.

In my article I said that if the rate of payment of labor were the criterion of competition, then Chinese goods should logically be overrunning the world. For China has a living standard much lower than Japan's. Professor Allen also says that the low wage argument is "a somewhat unsatisfactory explanation." Investigation shows, he says, that the real wages of the Japanese artistans have been going up steadily since the end of the last century. He adds:

> This is true at any rate up to the beginning of the world slump at the end of 1929, excluding the period of the war when prices rose faster than wages. International wage comparisons are extremely difficult to make, but it is almost certain that the disparity between Lancashire wages and Japanese wages was greater before the war, when Japanese competition was unimportant, than it is today. No one who has had experience with Japan and also has seen something of the standard of living in other Oriental countries can support the view that the Japanese worker has a "coolie" standard. There is no doubt that his position compares quite favorably with that of the worker in some south European countries. So we must not take too much account of this argument. The low Japanese wages have certainly not been the main cause of the steady development of the Japanese export trade in cotton goods since the war.

Professor Allen does not dwell very much on the currency argument. In my recent article, however, I took cognizance of it and tried to demote it as a primary cause of Japan's success. I showed that during the period of Japan's most pronounced gains in the export field, Japanese currency remained stable. The yen, it is true, was off the gold standard, as it is now. But it was stable in relation to the currencies of those countries at whose expense Japan was pushing its trade.

* * *

What accounted chiefly for Japanese gains, it seemed to me, was its superior industrial organization and its increasing industrial skill. Compared with these factors, low wages and a depreciated currency appeared subordinate. Professor Allen shares this view. "Lancashire's competitive weakness," he says, "has been due in some measure, I think, to her failure to reorganize her industry to suit post-war conditions."

The world is coming to recognise the vital place that foreign trade holds in the restoration of prosperity for every country. America is no exception. Nothing has been learned so quickly in the United States as the fact that autarchy means economic as well as political and spiritual retardation. Every country has a contribution to make in the restoration of an international economic system. That contribution, is, boldly, that you must buy if you want to sell. Japan's success in exports has been accompanied by increasing imports, and it would be well for those who are propagating the fear that Japan is outselling the world to take note of that fact. Its imports show that there are hosts of things that it will buy from the world if the world will buy those things in which Japanese skill excels.

H. B. E.

Britain Planning Eventual Return To Gold Standard

Monetary Policy Pursued Since 1932 Unchanged—Progress Is Shown

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Britain's eventual return to the gold standard on some arrangement with the United States which would fix the exchange value of the pound sterling at about five dollars, and the price of gold somewhere around 140 shillings to the ounce, was adumbrated in a debate on monetary policy which took place in the House of Commons at Westminster on July 4.

This debate arose upon a Liberal party motion directed to enable monetary views to be stated. The result was to show several facts. One is that Mr. MacDonald's cabinet is represented on this occasion by its official spokesman, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, does not propose any immediate change in the monetary system that has been pursued during the past two years. Another is that no very large section of the House of Commons as at present constituted is prepared at the moment to challenge the Government effectually on this decision.

Monetary Policy

The government's monetary policy has been much criticized outside the House of Commons, but objections to it found only tentative expression in the debate, and no opportunity was given to dissentients to express their views by vote. It is true that there were M. Ps. present who very strongly objected to the Government's attitude, but they were not in sufficient numbers to enable them to protest successfully at the time, though they hope to do so hereafter. For the present therefore, Mr. Chamberlain is entitled to claim national sanction for the course he is pursuing.

Importance is attached here to the pronouncements that were made. Mr. Chamberlain began by declaring that no change had been made in the monetary policy he first outlined in 1932. "One may very shortly summarize," he went on to say, "the conditions under which we contemplated an ultimate return to an international gold standard. We said that there must be a rise in commodity prices which would bring prices and costs more into equilibrium. We said that there must be a removal or a lowering of the barriers and obstacles to international trade that now exist. We said there must be a final settlement of war debts, and finally, that we must find some way to avoid the fluctuations in the purchasing power of gold arising from monetary causes."

Chamberlain Sees Progress

Mr. Chamberlain went on to claim that while these conditions had not yet been fulfilled in their entirety nevertheless progress in the right direction had been made. He referred especially to the fact that the fall of commodity prices as expressed in sterling had been halted. He also mentioned the provision of cheap credit through the lowering of the Bank of England rate and the funding of much of the state indebtedness at lowered interest charges.

"We have begun the process of breaking down barriers to trade," Mr. Chamberlain continued, "by the series of commercial agreements which we have been able to make with foreign countries. I have alludedl to the expansion of our exports, and we are aware that home production is steadily increasing. . . . I myself anticipate that, although there may be a temporary check in the rate of increase, that is only a passing phase."

Mr. Duff Cooper, financial secretary, in winding up the debate for the Government, went further. He defined the British Government's policy definitely as being "to get back to an international gold exchange system if that be possible."

Franco-German Pact On Loans Now Near

PARIS, July 18 (AP)—French holders of Dawes and Young Loan Bonds were assured of the payment of their interest today by a Franco-German agreement reached in Berlin guaranteeing Germany a favorable balance in her trade with France.

The arrangement, which is expected to be signed soon, promises that the French will buy enough German goods to give Germany a balance of about 200,000,000 francs ($13,200,000) annually after the imports from France and the bonds' interest—amounting to about 50,000,000 francs ($9,900,000) annually—are paid.

Expect 85,000,000 Bushel Wheat Crop in Kansas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan., July 18—Kansas has harvested a much better winter wheat crop than was predicted a month ago, according to J. F. Jarrell, manager of the agricultural department of the Santa Fe Railway Company of Topeka, who estimates the crop at 85,000,000 bushels.

Not only is the hard red winter wheat of Kansas above pre-harvest guesses as to quantity, it is above average in quality Mr. Jarrell says. In most districts of the State, especially in south-central Kansas, test weights are high, often running above 60 pounds per bushel. Protein or gluten content is also high, so high that premiums for high protein wheat have almost faded out, and before the year is over millers may be paying premiums for wheat of ordinary or low protein content.

Mr. Jarrell makes the following estimates of the winter wheat crops in other states:

Oklahoma	40,000,000 bushels
Texas	25,000,000 bushels
California	9,000,000 bushels
Arizona	320,000 bushels
Colorado	8,000,000 bushels
Nebraska	14,000,000 bushels

South African Gold Miner Sees Danger In Over-Speculation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af.— A warning against over-speculation in gold mining has been issued here by John Martin, president of the South African Chamber of Mines, which claims to be the biggest gold producer in the world.

"There is some danger," Mr. Martin says, "that the increased prosperity of gold mining may have led, and may lead, to inflated and even fantastic expectations as to future prospects and results.

"It is all to the good—and advantageous to the country at a whole—that interest in the further development and extension of mining should have become greatly intensified.

"It is, however, necessary for the public to exercise care and discrimination over share values, and over the new enterprises that all over the country are coming to light in bewildering succession and variety. A mining venture is not destined to become a gold producer because its prospectus glitters.

"Faith and optimism in mining and industry must have some tangible link with realities. In the best of circumstances, the speculative element in larger or smaller measure exists in all mining enterprises. No new mining field would ever have been exploited or developed unless there had been courageous people ready to take the pioneering risks, the working risks and the speculative and financial risks.

"But there is little likelihood of anything but ultimate disappointment and misfortune for those who fail to exercise reasonable caution, judgment and sense of proportion over new flotations.

"There are risks for the investor even in well-sponsored concerns, where there is the amplest assurance of the exploratory and development work to be done and where the capital structure is not excessive."

Washington State Mineral Resources Now Being Checked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash., July 18—Industrial uses of mineral resources of the State are rapidly being checked by members of the Washington State Planning Council, who conferred here recently. Their studies have largely to do with the use of electrical power to be developed by the Grand Coulee dam. This electrical energy could all be used in developing the mineral resources industrially, state leaders believe.

For example, Dean A. E. Drucker, metallurgical engineer, Washington State College, Pullman, said that one large plant could use one-fifth of all the power developed in the production of light metals found in the State.

As an illustration of the varied resources available a 100-mile circle drawn about Spokane shows the following: lead, silver, gold, copper, zinc, mica, silica, quicksilver, tungsten clays, coal, magnesite, magnesium, aluminum, molybdenum.

From British Columbia extending south, marvelous clay beds are found. Development of these would utilize tremendous power, engineers say.

Recently a carload of tungsten concentrates valued at more than $40,000 was shipped east from Stevens County. Tungsten is used for hardening steel. This is said to be the richest car of concentrates ever shipped from the State.

It is the coming use of the light metals in which this State abounds that will be developed by American industry through the power generated by the Grand Coulee dam. This new source of wealth is found largely in magnesium, duralumin, aluminum and dolomite.

N. E. Telephone Net Equals $3.08 Share

The net income of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company for the six months ended June 30 after all charges is equal to $4,107,528, or $3.08 a share. This compares with $3,433,375, or $2.57 a share in the like period last year. Six months' dividends amount to $3 a share.

Indicated earnings after all charges for the second quarter are $2,190,434, or $1.64 a share, compared with $1,882,223, or $1.41 a share, in the 1933 period.

During the second quarter of the current year the comany had a net gain of 19,077 stations, as compared with a net loss of 4855 stations in the second qharter of 1933. A considerable portion of the gain is due to connecting of summer stations.

Net income per share for six months of 1934 amounted to $3.08 per share.

News Bureau Publishes Security Act Analysis

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 18—An authoritative analysis and interpretation of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, prepared by Lothrop Withington, a member of the Massachusetts Bar, has just been published by the Boston News Bureau. Mr. Withington spent considerable time in Washington during the hearings on the Stock Exchange Bill, representing the Boston Stock Exchange and many New England investment houses. In behalf of the Boston Stock Exchange, he submitted to the two congressional committees a draft of a bill which had the approval of 25 stock exchanges throughout the country.

The pamphlet, which is being sold for 25 cents, also includes an article interpreting the recent amendments to the Securities Act of 1933, written by Oscar W. Haussermann, member of the Massachusetts bar, a recognized authority on this legislation.

Drought Shifting Its Area Sharply To the Corn Belt

May Mean Taking Cattle Surplus Off Market—No Food Shortage

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 18—The great drought of this spring has not faded out, but has simply shifted its area, traveling from the Northwest to the Southwest. It is now moving sharply into the western corn belt.

Its effect will be to further reduce the supply of livestock and contribute to the raising of prices. However, no prospect of a serious food shortage is seen here, nor of unreasonably high prices.

The cattle business had the same problem of surplus that wheat, cotton and other lines faced when this year opened. The cattle surplus was estimated at 3,000,000 head. Farm authorities here say the drought may take this surplus off the market.

Chief Sufferer Nebraska

Cattle purchases by the Government in the sections first touched by the drought now total 764,000 head. Further extensive federal buying is anticipated in the new zone to which the drought has transferred itself.

The western and southern ends of the corn belt are now being beseiged by the lack of rain. The chief sufferer is Nebraska. Its corn crop will tumble nearly 100,000,000 busnels short of the government estimate of July 1, according to Mr. Nat C. Murray, one of the best known of the Chicago private crop statisticians.

Nebraska had a double barreled attack, for its wheat was sharply touched by the earlier drought. It ranks usually the third largest corn state.

Kansas, Missouri, Texas and Oklahoma are other principal states whose corn is being depleted by the failure of moisture. Missouri as a rule stands fifth or sixth in corn production, Kansas and Texas within the first 10, Oklahoma well down the list.

Fortunately the largest corn state of all, Iowa, has lately had more than its normal amount of rain. Illinois, the second, has likewise thrown off its early drought. Indiana, another leading corn state, also shows gains. States east and northeast of Iowa generally are not in the same difficulty as the West.

Means Less Livestock

Improvement made in the better favored states, however, Mr. Murray noted yesterday, has not nearly been able to off-set the Western decline. He expects a decidedly poor crop.

As corn is one of the principal feeds for livestock, about 82 per cent of it being so utilized, Mr. Murray commented that since the drought reduced the feed supply, it pointed to a smaller supply of livestock for the future.

Corn has its immediate relationship to livestock because of being one of the principal livestock feeds. Some 82 per cent of the corn crop, it is said, is so utilized. Mr. Murray added his predictions to the others that the drought pointed to a smaller supply of livestock for the future.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 18—While the condition is not hopeless, farmers in Nebraska are facing a very serious situation, with the probable loss of at least one-half of the corn crop unless the drought is broken within a week, according to Mr. A. E. Anderson, federal and state agricultural statistician.

In some parts of the state the corn is damaged beyond repair. Unless rain comes within a week, corn in the central and southwestern section, nearly one-half of the corn area of Nebraska, will be wiped out, Mr. Anderson said.

Conditions in northeastern and southwestern Nebraska are better but more rain is needed to mature the crop.

Texas Corn Crop Short

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, July 18—Utter failure of the corn crop is indicated in seven Texas counties by a poll of 500 farm agents and Chamber of Commerce secretaries. Shortages of from 10 to 95 per cent, with the higher figures considerably in the majority, are reported by other sections.

Only one county, Hunt in northwest Texas, reported a good corn crop. Some few localities could be relieved by immediate rains.

The estimated yield as of July 1, from the 5,693,000 acres planted to corn this year was 62,623,000 bushels, compared to a five-year average of 81,615,000 bushels, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Bureau here.

Condition of the crop on July 1, a situation now aggravated considerably by nearly three additional weeks of drought, was 38 per cent of normal, as compared with the 10-year average of 72 per cent on that date, the bureau said.

The cotton crop is not in such severe straits, according to county reports, and drenching rains within the next few weeks would in most localities insure a satisfactory yield.

Missouri Corn Deteriorates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo., July 18—Reports from 97 counties in Missouri indicate one-third normal rainfall since early spring. Missouri cannot make more than half a corn crop. Much of it is beyond recovery and the prospect of the remainder is deteriorating rapidly. Much upland corn will not even make good fodder.

Pastures are generally burned up The water supply is exhausted on one-fifth of the farms. Many farmers are having difficulty in finding water to haul for their stock. Short hay and oat crops leave farmers facing an acute feed shortage this fall and winter.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANHATTAN, Kan., July 18—The Kansas corn crop is deteriorating rapidly in the hot dry weather. The condition in many parts of the State is critical, as the corn cannot stand many more 100-degree days.

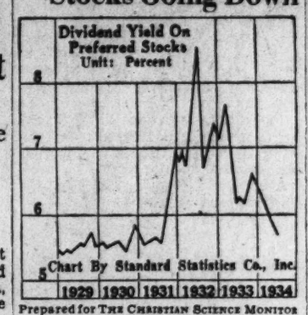
Miltonvale reports the corn burning badly. Dodge City reports high temperatures have destroyed hopes for row crops. Gorham reports feed crops in bad shape. Hutchinson reports the corn burning badly.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., July 18—Prospects for Oklahoma corn are poorer than in any year since 1911. Corn crop condition is estimated at 49 as compared with a 10-year average of 76.

Water for stock is low and feed scarce.

Yield on Preferred Stocks Going Down



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE dividend yield on representative preferred stocks is traced above since the beginning of 1929.

The yield is now pack approximately where it was prior to the middle of 1931 before the low prices to which preferred stocks had fallen had boosted the yield to more than 8 per cent.

Holdings of Federal Securities by Banks Twice 1929 Totals

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP)—Federal Reserve Board figures indicate that member banks on June 30 had nearly one-third more assets in securities than at the peak of the 1929 boom.

With the shrinkage of loans and investments from $35,711,000,000 to around $26,000,000,000, the proportion of security holdings to the total nearly doubled.

Steadily diminishing demand from commercial borrowers whom the banks considered good risks brought this class of loans down from nearly $12,000,000,000 to around $5,000,000,000, but the depression that caused this slackening more than doubled government borrowing from banks.

In informed quarters it was estimated that holdings of Government securities on June 30 were over $9,000,000,000, compared with $4,155,000,000 on June 29, 1929.

While extending this constantly increasing credit to the Government, the banks did not reduce their holdings of other bonds much below the 1929 figure of $5,898,000,000. These holdings declined to $5,041,000,000 in 1933, reflecting the straining for liquidity that attended the bank crisis, but have been on the upgrade since.

Bonds of all classes, plus loans secured by stocks and bonds, amounted to about three-fourths of total loans and investments, whereas in 1929 these items slightly exceeded 55 per cent.

Electricity Output Up Over July 7 Week

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP)—Production of electricity last week totaled 1,647,680,000 kilowatt hours, compared with 1,555,844,000 kilowatt hours the week before, the Edison Electric Institute reports.

There was no change from a year ago, compared with an increase of 1.1 per cent shown the week before.

Regional changes from 1933 for last week were:

New England, 9.8 per cent decline compared with a drop of 11.3 per cent the week before; middle Atlantic, 2.7 per cent increase compared with 5.8 per cent rise; central industrial 1.0 per cent drop, compared with a drop of 0.3 per cent; west central, 0.7 rise, compared with 1.6 increase; southern states, 4.2 per cent drop, compared with 4.2 per cent decline; Rocky Mountain, 0.2 rise, compared with 1.7 rise; Pacific coast, 10.5 rise, compared with 11.9 rise.

Equitable Gas Joins In House Heating Campaign

PHILADELPHIA, July 18—Equitable Gas Company, a unit of the Philadelphia Company system, Pittsburgh, is coöperating with other gas companies in the Pittsburgh district in a major gas conversion burner house heating campaign which started July 16 and will continue until Nov. 1. The company will contact a selected list of 15,000 gas house heating prospects.

An extensive newspaper advertising, radio and direct mail promotional campaign has been launched, featuring especialy a nine-months' demonstration trial offer under a $2 a month rental plan which will precede a lease purchase contract for the equipment.

Dept. of Labor Reports Retail Food Prices Up

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP)—The Labor Department today reported a slight increase in retail food prices during the two weeks ended July 1.

The department's index number for the two weeks was 109.6 as compared with 109.1 the previous two weeks. One hundred represents prices in 1913.

Of 42 articles included in the survey, 18 went up, 8 dropped, and 16 did not change. Among items increasing were pork chops, bacon, ham, eggs, steak, lard, olenmargarine and sugar.

The index two years ago stood at 101.

Knoxville System Of Electric Lines Is Bought By TVA

Tennessee Public Service Sold for $6,088,000—Bonds to Fetch 96½

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 18—Negotiations were completed by the Tennessee Valley Authority to purchase the electricity distribution properties of the Tennessee Public Service Company here yesterday after a battle of several months.

Mr. David E. Lilienthal, director of TVA thus averted competition with the private distribution system by a proposed municipal system. His announcement came as a surprise just after the city council in special session had opened bids for construction of a municipal system. Hope was virtually abandoned several weeks ago that the deal would go through, and the city had proceeded with steps for its own system to use TVA electricity generated at Muscle Shoals.

Pay $6,088,000 for Lines

Director Lilienthal announced TVA had arranged to buy the Tennessee Public Service Company properties for $6,088,000. This includes all of the company's properties except the street car system in Knoxville and its transmission line from Waterville, N. C., to Kingsport, Tenn. Besides Knoxville, the system includes 15 communities in Knox county and 12 in east Tennessee.

Bondholders will turn in their bonds at 96½. Earlier in the year the bonds were as low as 44.

The transmission properties were valued at $1,509,515 or 24.79 per cent of the purchase price.

At first the TVA will operate the entire system, making such improvements as are necessary and making available TVA electrical appliances to the area served. During that time TVA will add a 10 per cent surcharge to the standard TVA rates which will go toward paying for the distribution system. The rates under the municipal system will be about half the present rates. Mr. Lilienthal is being acclaimed for preventing what looked like a bitter fight between the private and municipal systems.

Memphis Largest City

The Tennessee Valley Authority, already supplying power to a large area in Mississippi, has applications for many times the quantity of current now available, it is revealed at headquarters here.

Official and unofficial applications for TVA electricity have come from 289 cities and towns, 25 counties and 37 private industries.

The largest city applying is Memphis, whose request was listed as official. Director Lilienthal pushed the municipal power development in Tueplo and other sections of northern Mississippi, launched the electric home and farm authority to sell low cost appliances, negotiated the sale of a dozen systems in Alabama with the Alabama Power Company, and negotiated a contract with Commonwealth and Southern. He is a graduate of De Paum University, Harvard Law School, was an associate of Donald R. Richberg, Chicago labor and utility lawyer who is now recovery coördinator, and reorganized the railroad commission for Gov. Phil La Follette of Wisconsin. He directs TVA power activities under the emblem "Electricity for All."

Chesapeake & Ohio Net Income Ahead of 1933

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP)—Net operating income of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad in June totaled $3,251,740, compared with $3,206,598 in the like month last year. Gross revenues during the month amounted to $9,587,109, contrasted with $9,298,023 a year ago.

For the first six months net operating income was $18,404,726, compared with $14,730,882 a year ago, and gross revenue totaled $55,094,788 against $47,701,618 a year ago.

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Boston Snapshots

1873 Dinner Invitations—Just 94 years ago today, Samuel Cunard of Halifax, N. S., received 1873 invitations to dinner. The reason for this burst of popularity was the arrival of his ship the "Britania" in Boston, inaugurating biweekly service between Boston, Halifax and Liverpool. The ship had sailed from Liverpool on July 4. She was greeted here by rockets, big guns and demonstrations of all kinds.

At a dinner at the Maverick House that evening in honor of Mr. Cunard, who had sailed with his ship, Edward Everett proposed this toast: "To the Honourable Samuel Cunard—the founder of direct steam navigation between Great Britain and the City of Boston—a wise negotiator—while Governments are arguing about the boundaries, he makes a successful incursion with a peaceful force, into the heart of the country."

Less Wind Resistance—For more than a mile a double line of Boston bound cars waited to squeeze through Newburyport. Engines purred hotly, gears ground as now and then one line or the other moved forward a few yards—and gasoline merchants at the roadside smiled contentedly as one after another, fast-emptying tanks had to be filled.

The driver of a shiny new streamlined car tried not to notice the ancient vehicle which trembled beside him all the way down the highway. It was a neck and neck race to the bridge. "What we need is a car that'll have no traffic resistance at five miles an hour—not one that overcomes wind resistance at 90!" remarked one near-by member of the parade.

Two-Minute Police Service—In a Hancock Street restaurant in Wollaston last night two patrons, having imbibed freely, became unduly noisy. The proprietor remonstrated with them. They were unmoved. He then stepped to the phone and called the police station.

Barely two-minutes later a police car—equipped with the fish-pole-like antenna of the newly installed two-way radio system—pulled up at the curb. An officer stepped in and removed the obstreperous pair. Picking up his phone he called the police wagon, which arrived almost at once. With the prisoners safely installed in it, he got back in his own car and drove off, reporting details of the case to headquarters as he went.

The "fish pole" waved jauntily in the air above the back of the car—like the tail of a dog filled with the pride of duty well done.

Goose Brought Beans—Long before summer vacationists discovered the advantages of Maine wild geese were in the habit of summering in the North. A little more than a century ago one of these geese was on its way southward in the fall when its flight over Cranberry Island, near Southwest Harbor, was stopped by a hungry farmer who shortly served the bird at his dinner table.

Although the appetizing odor of that meal has long since disappeared, of course, the visit of the goose results in much pleasure for hungry visitors today. One of them has just told us why.

It seems that on dressing the bird it was found that it had in its crop some recently eaten beans. These were taken home and planted the following spring by a Southwest Harbor woman who was visiting the island at the time. They proved to be pole beans of a light green color and excellent flavor, and they have the advantage of remaining fresh and tender through a long season. No beans like them have been found in any seedsman's collection.

In warmer climates these "goose beans" will not flourish. In New Jersey they were unsatisfactory, in Haiti they refused to grow at all. But in Southwest Harbor they have found a place in many gardens and have become the favorite vegetable of many residents and summer visitors.

"Oft in the Stilly Night"—one of our friends always has been rather proud of the quiet motor in her automobile. In little quiet ways she has occasionally given the impression that our own means of transportation might merit the attention of any serious noise-abatement commission.

The other afternoon, however, as our own vehicle popped into action, a taxi driver pointing to the parked car ahead called to us: "Hey, mister, whose car is this? The engine's been running all day!"

It was hers.

Boston Art Notes

Beacon Hill

Though gallery trotting slackens to a leisurely walk during July, there still remain exhibits to interest the curious. On Ashburton Place, for example, one may stop in at two displays, one at Goodspeed's the other at the Boston City Club. Mr. Henry Orne Rider holds forth with a collection of oil paintings at the City Club. He divides his time, between land and sea, between the scenic and atmospheric. New England provides him with material, so that he needs not to wander far from home for paintable subjects. We rediscover Provincetown, Weston, Old Framingham and Franconia Notch depicted with poetic feeling. The marine subjects are of historical interest, among them "The Mayflower," 'Ship of Samuel Champlain," "Lief Ericson," and "Bark Warren Hallet." Mr. Rider paints with large stroke, indicating shapes and color. In marine portrayal he becomes meticulous, dwelling more upon accurate rendering.

At Goodspeed's there is a miscellany of prints and paintings, the exhibition being refreshed each week by additions. A number of names familiar and popular among print lovers are on the present list—J. M. Whistler, Anders Zorn, Arthur Heintzelman, Robert Austin. Those familiar with the stock exhibits will be interested in a small Dutch aquaforte by Whistler and a Venetian scene by Duveneck. In the anteroom may be seen a small wash in color by Meissonier, who released his better energies on the informal studio sketch. There are, besides, some early American portraits, brought to the fore in the recent restoration of Americana. These portraits belong to the class of folk art and they contain the conventions, the limitations, and decorative beauty which characterize pictures painted outside the province of school and tradition. D. A.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Esplanade Concert

CHARLES RIVER ESPLANADE—At 8.

"Rakoczy" march.....Berlios
"Der Freischutz" overture.....Weber
Largo from "Xerxes".....Handel
(Violin solo by M. Gaston Elcus)
Finale from Fourth Symphony
.....Tchaikovsky
"Dance of the Hours".....Ponchielli
"Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes"
Arranged by Pochon
"Invitation to the Dance"
.....Weber-Berlios
"American Patrol".....Meacham

Near-by Summer Theaters

LYNN—"Goodbye Again," presented by the North Shore Professional Players. Nahant and Broad Streets. 8:30.

COHASSET—"The Pursuit of Happiness," with Glenn Hunter and the South Shore Players. Town Hall Playhouse. 8:30.

Movies

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — William Powell in "The Key," a story of Irish patriots in Dublin during days of unrest there. Fenway at 2:18, 4:53, 7:28, 10:03. Paramount at 10:33 a. m., 1:22, 4:11, 7, 9:49. Also W. C. Fields in "The Old-Fashioned Way."

EXETER—Walter Huston as a marine in "Keep 'Em Rolling." 2:15, 5:05, 7:50. Also Earl Carroll's "Murder at the Vanities."

KEITH'S—Leslie Howard in W. Somerset Maugham's "Of Human Bondage," with Bette Davis. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

BOSTON—"We're Rich Again," with Edna May Oliver. 10:30 a. m., 12:57, 3:24, 5:51, 8:18, 10:45. Also Paul Lukas in "The Affairs of a Gentleman."

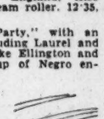
TREMONT — "Cross Country Cruise," with Lew Ayres and June Knight, 9:10 a. m., 12, 3:50, 5:30, 8:30. Also "The Right to Romance," with Ann Harding.

FINE ARTS—Lilian Harvey in an English operetta, "Heart Song," which shows her at better advantage than recent Hollywood productions. 2:10, 4:40, 7:10, 9:40.

STATE — "Bulldog Drummond Strikes Back," with Ronald Colman, Warner Oland and Charles Butterworth in a story of oriental intrigue in England. Also Mickey Mouse with a steam roller. 12:35, 2:45, 5:10, 7:30, 9:50.

ORPHEUM—"Hollywood Party," with an army of screen stars including Laurel and Hardy. On the stage Duke Ellington and his orchestra and a group of Negro entertainers at 12, 3, 6, 9.

METROPOLITAN — Damon Runyon's story, "Midnight Alibi," with Richard Barthelmess and Ann Dvorak. On the stage, Max Baer, "Buddy" Baer and Benny Rubin. 11:37 a. m., 2:05, 5, 7:58, 10:36.



SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Georgia" scenic film; Minute Mystery; Thelma Todd and Patsy Kelly in "Soup and Fish"; other shorts and newsreels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

TOMORROW

HARVARD SUMMER SCHOOL—German movie, "Friederike," based on the life of Goethe. Institute of Geographical Exploration, Divinity Avenue, Cambridge. 4, 6:45, 9.

RELAY CARNIVAL—Fans Stadium. 6:30.

ART MUSEUM - Free guidance, "Italian Paintings," by Mrs. Hayward. 11 a. m.

Value of Light Rays in Business Is Shown by the Spectroscopists

A carload of tin and cadmium alloy was deposited in the yard of a manufacturer recently. He had ordered that the tin should contain just so much cadmium but suspected his orders had not been carried out.

To prove it seemed an almost impossible task, but spectroscopy and the spectroscope came to his aid. By heating a specimen to white-hot temperature and passing the light rays emitted through the instrument, his convictions were proven correct. The shipment went back.

This is but one of the many ways in which this new branch of physics has come to the aid of industry, according to Dr. O. S. Duffendack of the University of Michigan, who opened yesterday's sessions of the second annual conference on spectroscopy at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Discussion was held at some length on the questions concerning the development and application of methods of spectroscopic analysis. Through the use of spectroscopy, light rays have become the master keys which physicists are using to unlock doors formerly considered hermetically sealed.

Sir Isaac Newton is revealed to have been the first to toy with light beams. Passing them through a pinhole in a curtain he noticed that as they next traveled through a prism and were focused on a light surface, white light was divided into a brilliant cross section of the colors of a rainbow. Kirchof and Bunsen next supplied the simple mechanical change necessary to make Newton's toy over into a real key. They used a narrow slit instead of a pinhole to admit the light rays and got a more sharply defined image. Spectroscopy was born.

The same principles are in use today. Light from various sources is admitted to the spectroscope through a narrow slit at one end, passed through a hand-polished prism and focused either on a photographic plate or an eyepiece at the opposite end.

"Too bad," remarked Auguste Comte, probably the greatest French philosopher of the nineteenth century, "but there are some things of which the human race must forever remain in ignorance; for example, the chemical composition of the heavenly bodies." Nevertheless today 60 elements out of the 92 known to be present on earth have been found in the sun, and some were discovered by spectroscopists in the sun and other stars before they were known on earth.

To the astronomer especially, spectroscopy has proved of inestimable value. As Prof. Henry N. Russell, director of the Princeton Observatory, remarked when the Technology laboratories were dedicated two years ago, "Applied to the stars it has determined the sun's motion among them, the distances of hundreds of individual stars, and the average for thousands more. It has revealed hundreds of double stars too close to be resolved by the telescope and determined the masses and even the diameters of some of them; and disclosed those amazingly rapid motions of the remote nebulæ—some as high as 15,000 miles a second—which point the way to new conceptions of the nature, the past and the future of the material universe.

"Tests have shown that the nebulæ are of two kinds, one consisting of masses of luminous gas; the others living light like stars, must themselves be great clusters of stars at gigantic distances." To come closer home, Saturn's rings have recently been proven not to be solid but composed of myriads of tiny satellites, and studies of the atmosphere of Mars and Venus show that Mars contains oxygen and water vapor perhaps in enough quantity to sustain living things while Venus is surrounded by noxious gases.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports.....	Ted Black and his	Baseball, Red Sox-	Dance program.....
5:15	Monitor Views News..	orchestra	Chicago game....	Skippy sketch.....
5:30	The Singing Lady	"Old Jim Bridger"	"Jack Armstrong".	Melody Mart.....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Arm Chair Quartet	Yankee Singers....	Vocal trio.....
6:00	Morrow Music Makers	Evening Tattler;	News Service.....	Mischa Reginsky ..
6:15	Baseball résumé.....	sketches; music..	Sport reports.....	"Bobby Benson"..
6:30	Reports; features.....	Reports; music....	Merry-Go-Round..	CBS soloist; orch.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Studio chorus.....	popular program.	CBS dance music.
7:00	Spiritual Singers.....	Hollywood stars...	CBS dance music.	Reports; news.....
7:15	"Choosing a Career"..	Gene and Glenn ...	Vera Van, songs ..	Organ recital.....
7:30	Irene Rich; sketch....	After Dinner Revue	Modern Minstrel .	Golf lesson.....
7:45	Frank Buck.....	Phila. Symphony...	Boake Carter, news	Concert ensemble ..
8:00	Crime Clues; serial	BaronMunchausen;	Phil Spitalny Or...	Master of Mystery,
8:15	mystery story.....	Steeden Orchestra	Gypsy Violin.....	dramatic sketch..
8:30	Boston ERA choristers	Organ recital by	Everett Marshall;	Arthur Fiedler Es-
8:45	Sports talk.....	L. G. Del Castillo	soloist; orch.....	planade concert...
9:00	Edwin Franko Gold-	Town Hall To-	Detroit Symphony	Local dance music.
9:15	man and his Band..	night: Fred Allen;	Orchestra, Victor	Organ recital.....
9:30	Sketch, "Perfect Love	soloists; players	Kolar, conductor,	Local dance music.
9:45	Story," film stars....	and orchestra.....	from Chicago....	Reports; news.....
10:00	Johnny Johnson and	Guy Lombardo &	Program to & fr'm	Hughie Connor &
10:15	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	Little America....	his orchestra.....
10:30	"Radiana," drama, by	"Other America,"	Local dance music.	California Melo-
10:45	George Brown.....	E. L. Tomlinson..	Sports; scores.....	dies; pop. variety
11:00	Reports; features.....	Forecasts; reports.	News Service.....	Nick Lucas; orch..
11:15	NBC tenor	News; dance music	Little Jack Little	Sign off.....
11:30	News; Don Bestor and	Nat. Radio Forum:	and his orchestra.	.....
11:45	his orchestra.....	talk from Wash...	CBS dance music.	.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WBZ, United States Navy Band, direction of Lieut. Charles Benter.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: NBC speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
3:00 WBZ, NBC Musical Keys: variety program.
3:15 WNAC, Braves vs. St. Louis baseball game, by Fred Hoey.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: guest speakers; orchestra.
4:30 WBZ, Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Eric Delamarter, conductor.
5:15 WBZ "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

Dinner and After

8:00 WAAB, Brookline Outdoor Symphony Concert, direction of Will Dodge.
8:00 WBZ, "Grits and Gravy," NBC mountain sketch.
8:00 WEEI, Rudy Vallee's variety program; Connecticut Yankees and guest stars.
8:15 WNAC, "Comments on Current Topics," by Walter B. Pitkin, author.
8:30 WNAC, Philadelphia Concert from Robinhood Dell, Joseph Iturbi, conductor.
9:00 WEEI, Capt. Henry's Show Boat: soloists; drama; orchestra; skit.
9:00 WBZ, Death Valley Days: western dramatic sketch.
9:30 WBZ, Edwin Franko Goldman Band concert.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Music Hall: Deems Taylor; soloists.
10:00 WBZ, NBC artists' review.
10:15 WAAB, "From Old Vienna": Howard Barlow's Symphony Orchestra.
10:30 WBZ, Echoes of the Palisades: Archer Gibson, organist; instrumental trio.
10:45 WAAB, Fray and Braggiotti, Franco-Italian piano team.
12:00 WBZ, Milwaukee Philharmonic Orchestra.

Late Dance Bands: WBZ—Charlie Davis, 11:15; Guy Lombardo, 11:35. WEEI—Freddy Berrens, 11:35; Mills Blue Rhythm Band, 12; Harold Stern, 12:30. WNAC—Reggie Childs, 11:20; Henry Busse, 11:45; Joe Reichman, 12; Enoch Light, 12:30.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

(All times given are local)

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication.

New England

Massachusetts

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Wednesdays, 3:30-4:00 p. m., WBSO, 920kc-326m.

Maine

BANGOR—Every Saturday, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WLBZ, 620kc-484m.

PORTLAND—Every Sunday, 12:30-12:45 p. m., WCSH, 940kc-319m.

Eastern States

Florida

JACKSONVILLE — Thursday, biweekly, 12:05-12:15 p. m., WJAX, 900kc-333m.

MIAMI — Mondays, 11:45-12:00 noon, WQAM, 560kc-535m.

Maryland

CUMBERLAND—Second and last Thursday of each month, 10:00-10:30 a. m., WTBO, 1420kc-211m.

HAGERSTOWN—Saturdays, July 28, Aug. 11 and 25, 9:00-9:30 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc-248m.

New Jersey

NEWARK—Fourth Thursday of each month, 11:30-11:45 a. m., WNEW, 1250kc-240m.

New York

NEW YORK CITY—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., WMCA, 570kc-526m.

ROCHESTER—Saturdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., WHAM, 1150kc-261m.

UTICA—Sundays, 2:15-2:30 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc-250m.

North Carolina

CHARLOTTE—Sundays, 4:15-4:30 p. m., WBT, 1080kc-278m.

Pennsylvania

ALTOONA—Fourth Friday of each month, 2:30-2:45 p. m., WFBG, 1310kc-229m.

PHILADELPHIA—Every Thursday, 5:15-5:30 p. m., WTEL, 1310kc-229m.

South Carolina

CHARLESTON—Fridays, 6:15-6:30 p. m., WCSC, 1360kc-220m.

COLUMBIA—Second and fourth Fridays of each month, 8:15-8:30 p. m., WIS, 1010kc-297m.

GREENVILLE—Fridays, 10:45 to 11:00 a. m., WFBC, 1200kc-250m.

Virginia

NORFOLK—Third Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., WGH, 1310kc-229m.

PETERSBURG—Third Sunday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., WPHR, 1200kc-250m.

West Virginia

HUNTINGTON—Second Mondays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WSAZ, 1190kc-252m.

Canada

Ontario

HAMILTON—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays 8:45-9:00 a. m., CKOC, 1120kc-268m.

TORONTO—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., CFRB, 690kc-438m.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair and slightly warmer tonight and Thursday; gentle variable winds, mostly west or southwest.

For All New England: Fair and slightly warmer tonight and Thursday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: General to moderate westerly winds; fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	68	80	New Orleans.	76	94
Bermuda	80	84	New York ..	70	80
Chicago	72	76	Norfolk, Va..	78	94
Denver	68	92	Philadelphia.	74	92
Helena, Mont.	60	90	St. Louis ...	82	94
Jacksonville..	80	94	St. Paul	74	88
Kansas City..	84	108	San Francisco	54	66
Los Angeles..	64	82	Washington..	74	86
Miami, Fla...	84	88			

A—9 a. m. July 18.
B—Maximum July 17.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 10:58 p. m., Thursday 5 a. m. Height of tides 8.8 feet, 8.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:47 p. m.

Local Classified Advertising

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY, FENWAY, RIVERWAY—1-2-3-4-room superior apartments, modern elevator buildings, $30 up; furnished slightly higher; wide selection; shown by auto. W. E. COOPER, office 236 Huntington Ave. KEN 1839 Open. 6-7.

BOSTON, near Christian science church—To let, summer months, light, cool 2-room apartment, bath, kitchenette, Frigidaire; rent very reasonable to right persons. Box A-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

BRIGHTON (Mass.)—6 or 8-room apartment, hot-water heat, large sun porch, all improvements; excellent location. Stadium 3079.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 45 Longwood Avenue—Apartments, modern, 4 and 5 rooms; separate showers; adults only; 2 min. from Coolidge Corner. Asp. 2904.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—$25 to $50 suites, 1-7 rooms, some furnished. Call 42 Englewood Ave. or phone Asp. 6733 by 10 a. m. or after 7 p. m.

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Near beautiful Jamaicaway. Convenient to everything. Thoroughly modern, quiet apartments, 3, 4 and 5 rooms. Good kitchenettes, lots of shelf and cupboard space. Ample closets. Cool in summer. Well heated in winter. Abundance of hot water at all times. Modest rentals. Strictly first-class apartment homes. Special rates in heated garage under same management.

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PERKINS STREET, JAMAICA PLAIN
JAM. 0800

SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
2 to 5 Room Suites
$38 to $60
Slightly more if furnished.
Preferred Section Back Bay
We advise renting now because there is a larger number of suites to select from than there will be in September.
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NEW CADILLAC limousines, with experienced drivers for sightseeing, shopping or driving; lowest hourly rates; special rates by the day or trip. ALLSTON TAXI SERVICE, 1211 Commonwealth Avenue. Phone Stadium 2800 (Allston, Mass.).

PACKARD limousines for all occasions; monthly and trips arranged J. A. JOHNSON 130 University Rd Brookline Mass.; Asp. 5683

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HOPE ACRES—Loving care offered to mentally and physically handicapped children in attractive home located near Boston in 9 acres of pine; summer or year round arrangement; rates moderate; person in charge has had special training and experience in caring for infants and children. Address Box 186 Wayland, Mass.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

AT BEAUTIFUL NAHANT, 6-room, ocean-front cottage, completely furnished; also 3-room suite; rent, of season or weekly; special price in July. MRS. MARION ALLEN, 73 Bass Point Road Tel. 536-M, Nahant, Mass.

BUNGALO VILLAGE
NEWFOUND LAKE, BRISTOL, N. H.
A restful vacation resort. Modern cabins; room and board. Booklet B-15.

CRESCENT BEACH, Mattapoisett, Mass.—For rent, 2-room camp bungalow balance of season; accommodates 4; conveniences; $65. A. R. McKENNEY, Tel. 1698, Taunton, Mass.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD ISLAND, MASS.
Reduced rentals; group of camps on 50-acre farm; private seashore; lake shore, woods and meadows; isolated, yet near to town; tennis, golf, boats, horses available. Phone this week, mornings or evenings, Center Newton 2438, or write R. E. WHITE, Vineyard Haven, Mass.

PROVINCETOWN, MASS.—Shore-front furnished cottage, 4 rooms, bath; heating facilities for fall months; rental reduced. OWNER, 351 Commercial Street.

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POCONO MOUNTAINS — Large farm with brook; quiet location; lovely spots for rest and study; cheerful atmosphere; splendid food; swimming and saddle horses near by; refined guests desired; rates $16 to $20 (folder). MRS. C. EDWARD PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

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First-Class Help of All Nationalities Arcade Bldg., Glen Ridge, N. J. Tel. G. R. 2-5724

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PINEHURST BEACH, Wareham, Mass.—For rent or sale, 4-room bungalow, all conveniences, screened porch, sleeps 6. McKENNEY, Tel. 1698, Taunton, Mass.

WOULD you like a country home in Plainfield, N. J., on the Jersey Central Railroad. Lot so far; at a sacrifice, we'll sell it; if you're interested tell it to me or come and see it in your car. H. W. DRAKE, 1025 Park Ave. Tel. Pl. 6-1631.

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CASH PAID for good FURNITURE, BRIC-A-BRAC, BOOKS, CHINA. We also sell on commission. THE EXETER, 707 Boylston St., Boston. D. A. Mellen, Prop.

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HOUSEKEEPER to take charge of household consisting of 2 adults and 2 children; Christian Scientist preferred. MRS. TERRY SHRADER, 40 Laurel Drive, West Summit, N. J. Phone Summit 6-0950.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, experienced, take full charge; age, references. Write Box H-20, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG girl, thorough house cleaner and cook (for 2), sleep in, $30 month. Lo. 8-3403, New York City.

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BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, $5 up; permanent or transients; 1st and 3rd floors. MISS KINSMAN, 206 Huntington. S. 1; Christian Scientists preferred.

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BOSTON, 317 Beacon St.—Attractively furnished rooms, cool, 1 private bath, 1 semi-private bath; breakfast if desired. Circle 6522.

BOSTON, 206 Huntington, Suite 4—Large sunny room, one with running water; transient or permanent. Comm. 1126. D. S. MERRITT.

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COOK, German, experienced, best references, willing to do housework, wishes position in St. Louis or Chicago. J. MILLER, 4330 Arsenal Street, St. Louis, Mo.

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A restaurant that caters to family trade.
Luncheons 25c and 35c
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Finest Permanents
Moderate Prices Excellent Service
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Quality with Service AT
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Buy today, pay leisurely. Our convenient lay-away plan is at your disposal—a small deposit and regular weekly payments will hold your blankets until winter sets in
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Daily Features

With the Inventors

Pouring Spout

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS peculiar "periscope" is for dispensing liquids stored in tin cans—such as condensed milk. The blade on the side of the curved pipe is of hard steel, and this is used to pierce the can. After it is in, the spout is given a partial turn which anchors the contraption so that the contents may be poured from the convenient nozzle. This clever gadget is the work of Henry Baier, of Westfield, N. Y., and is listed as U. S. Patent No. 1963222.

In Lighter Vein

Coöperation

He leaned over the garden fence and beckoned to his neighbor.

"I say, old man," he said, "I understand that you have Jones' rake?"

The neighbor nodded.

"Good, said the first, "If you'll let me borrow that occasionally, I'll let you use his roller whenever you want it."—*Labor.*

Fashion Note

"Are you going out, madame?" inquired the maid.

"Yes, Laurette, I think I shall go to the park for a walk, taking one of the children with me. Which do you think would go best with this dress?"

Same Effect

Her Father: "Are you sure you love my daughter?"

Suitor: "Certain. I can't sleep at nights for thinking of her."

Father: "I get the same effects from butcher and grocer bills."—*Grit.*

Jollying the Passenger

Lady (on her first ocean voyage): "And, captain, what would you do if your crew suddenly mutinied?"

Captain (smilingly): "Simply write a help wanted ad and hand it in to the wireless operator."—*Boston Transcript.*

Missed

"Did you hear about the holocaust?"

"No, but I'm going back to the fair this summer and see everything or know the reason why."—*Grit.*

Sells the Catch

"How do you make your living?"

"Selling things to men who go fishing."

"That's interesting. How is the fisherman's equipment business?"

"I don't know. You see, I run a fish market."—*Montreal Star.*

The Debate

"What are the town fathers debating?"

"Whether to keep up the good roads and fine the motorists for speeding, or maintain a mudhole and charge them for hauling 'em out."—*Montreal Star.*

Daily Anecdote

Foote's Advice

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

SAMUEL FOOTE, the famous English dramatist and actor of the eighteenth century, had a ready wit. His shafts were inclined to be barbed, however.

One day he was approached by a man of much prominence and prestige who told him he contemplated the publication of a volume of poems. "But," concluded the man, "I have so many irons in the fire I have lacked time and opportunity."

"Take my advice," said Foote, "and put your poems where your irons are."

Brevities

Punch: In Abyssinia it is the custom to chain a debtor to his creditor. If this system was adopted universally it would bring the nations of the world much closer together.

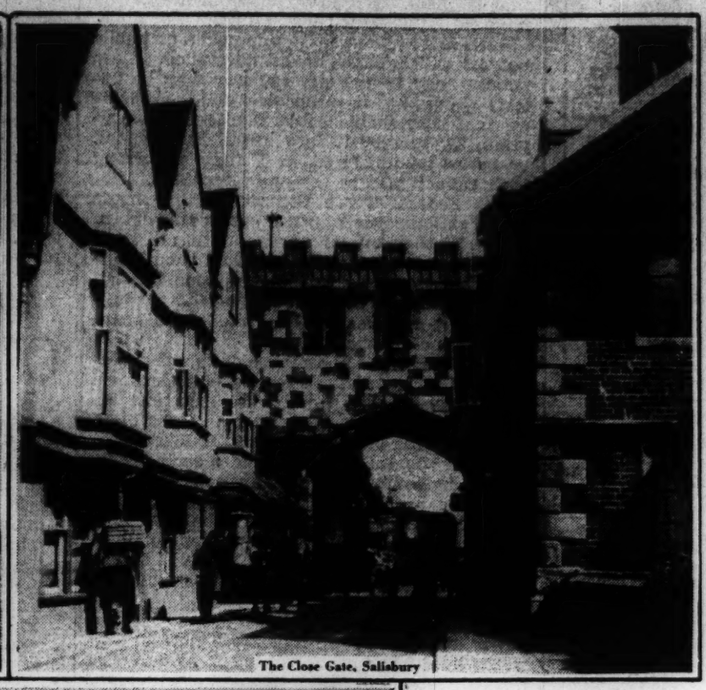
Detroit Free Press: Actually there is no distinct class trodden under foot except those who hold aisle seats.

Arkansas Gazette: It's much more dignified to say we're moving in cycles rather than running around in circles, although it comes to about the same thing.

Labor: Although not in the etiquette book, one must learn how to bow to the inevitable.

From the Album of the Monitor Camera Club

Porters at Oberammergau



The Close Gate, Salisbury

Cockington Forge, Devonshire

Monitor Camera Clubbers Responsible for Today's Pictures Are (Left to Right): Mrs. Gene Shaffer, Dodge City, Kan.; Mrs. Emma Easton Newman, Los Angeles; Geoffrey H. Ladd, Surbiton, Eng.

Quotation for Today

PUT on, therefore, gladness that hath always favor before God, and is acceptable unto Him, and delight thyself in it; for every man that is glad doeth the things that are good.

—WALTER PATER

Mr. Scroggins

Ducks and Water

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

"BUT, my dear Mrs. Brown," said Mr. Scroggins, with his high hat in one hand and his cane outstretched in the other, "I can't understand why your children prefer the water."

Mrs. Brown stood on one leg and watched with parental eagerness her brood of five small Browns. They swam here and there, near the shore of the lake in Boston's Public Garden, and seemed to be quite at home. The Browns are ducks. Mr. Scroggins, squirrel extraordinary, often had bowed to Mrs. Brown. This was the first opportunity he ever had enjoyed of talking at length with this mother of five ducklings. There were many things he wanted to ask her.

"You don't think it strange," said Mrs. Brown, "that young squirrels climb trees, running out on small limbs, standing upside down on a tree trunk, and many other such goings-on." Mrs. Brown's voice was husky and deep, something on the order of the voice of John Boom, the frog. It was not at all unpleasant to hear, and Scroggins heard it with a smile of pleasure on his old face.

"No, but they are squirrels," he said.

"And we are ducks," said Mrs. Brown, "and we've always lived in the water, and I have reason to believe that we always shall."

"Ah!" said Scroggins.

They both turned their attention to the five Brown brothers and sisters. The oldest brother thrust his head under the water and smacked his little bill as he come out. Then the next oldest did the same thing followed by the other three.

"Dear, dear!" said Scroggins, leaning forward on his cane. "That is most remarkable—most remarkable, indeed."

"Not at all," said Mrs. Brown. "Look"! Scroggins followed her motion and saw Neck and Crop, the two swans. They were thrusting their heads and long necks into the water.

Mrs. Brown Explains Things

"When you live in the water," said Mrs. Brown, "you don't mind going into it with your head every once in a while."

Scroggins gazed and gazed at the swans and the ducklings. "Still," he said with gravity, "you don't live *in* the water like Levi, the orphan turtle. You live *on* it."

Mrs. Brown shifted to her other leg and admitted such to be the case. "But," she said, "we live on it enough to become pretty well acquainted with it." Scroggins nodded. "In fact," she said, "I think I'll be going now. The children are getting restless." She slid into the water, curtsying to Mr. Scroggins who lifted his hat gallantly. He watched the five children and the mother as they sailed confidently down toward the arch of the bridge.

"Ducks and water," he said to himself. "Ducks and water." The venerable squirrel mused quietly for fully five minutes. "They do go together," he said to himself.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M.A.

The Catholic Epistles

THE New Testament contains a group of seven epistles attributed to James, Peter, John and Jude, which are known as "the Catholic Epistles." Here the word "catholic" is evidently used in its original and literal sense of "universal or general" (Greek—"katholikos"), and it is now commonly agreed that these letters were so described because they were not directed to any one particular church. It is true that II and III John appear to be written to individuals, though some suppose that "the elect lady" (II John vs. 1) and "Gaius" (III John, vs. 1) are to be understood as symbolic names for "the Church" as a whole; while others conjecture that these two epistles were placed in the group because of their association with I John, which, like James, I and II Peter and Jude, is explicitly described in its familiar title as a "general" epistle. (See Hastings Bible Dictionary: I, 359ff.)

Camera Club Comments

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

"COCKINGTON FORGE, Devonshire." There are two complete pictures in this subject. Each object at the left of the center of the print has a corresponding object at the right. It is true that the road carries the eye to the highlight at the curve, but the point of interest is so weakened that it fails to hold the interest of the observer. Either of the halves of the print alone would make an interesting picture. Some of the foreground should be eliminated, and the road used in both compositions. The tones in the print have insufficient separation to overcome flatness.

"Porters at Oberammergau." The figures should not be looking directly into the camera; and the interesting cart used for transporting baggage is hidden, weakening an otherwise pleasing picture.

"The Close Gate, Salisbury." The detail over the arch and in the buildings at the right is excellent, but that at the left is rather weak, especially in the reproduction. Nothing would so add to the quality of this picture as clouds to break up the bare white sky. An attractive enlargement could be made from the negative from which this print was made, because there is so much fine detail. In enlarging, the left side of the picture could be brought out, and the result would be an excellent record of a pleasing architectural subject.

For the Scrapbook

Familiar Sayings Based on Biblical Expressions

So he that runs may read.
Prisoners of hope.
Unstable as water.
Labor of love.
At their wits' end.
All things to all men.
Put not your trust in princes.
Filthy lucre.
Apple of my eye.
My name is Legion.
A still small voice.
In the twinkling of an eye.
A man after his own heart.
Rule with a rod of iron.
Great men are not always wise.
No respecter of persons.
To the pure all things are pure.
A good old age.
The wings of the mornings.
At the parting of the ways.
Nothing new under the sun.
Under his vine and fig tree.
A stranger in a strange land.
There is no discharge in the war.
Whited sepulchers.
Clothed and in his right mind.
Signs of the times.
The sleep of the laboring man is sweet.
Beat their swords into ploughshares.
Charity covers a multitude of sins.
Make light of it.
A good man and a just one.
Darkness that can be felt.
There is no truth in him.
The salt of the earth.
Of the making of many books there is no end.
Can a leopard change his spots?
A living dog is better than a dead lion.
I escaped with the skin of my teeth.
Eat, drink and be merry.
Charity covereth a multitude of sins.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Boulevard Courtesy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Beverly Hills, Calif.

A NURSE and a small boy were crossing a busy boulevard. When about in the middle of the street, the child dropped the pail he was carrying.

Conscious only of the double line of traffic approaching on either hand, the nurse hurried him to the sidewalk, from which point of safety the child looked back at the toy, prepared to see it banged about and crushed under the wheels of the automobiles.

Not a car moved toward the safety zone, however. The nurse, understanding that the pause was to enable her to retrieve the treasure, dashed into the street and returned the pail to its dazed but relieved owner. Only then did the busy drivers start on again.

Ordinary obstructions might have brought at least a honk or two from the occupants of these same cars; but remembering, perhaps, their own childhood tragedies, they waited with tolerant smile and silent horn in order to reassure a small boy as to the kindliness of his fellow-beings.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Dough for Sale

EVERYONE enjoys hot rolls; and "ice-box rolls" are delicious as well as convenient, for the dough may be kept in the refrigerator for an indefinite time, and it is always ready to shape and bake on short notice.

An enterprising woman who wished to earn a little extra money has worked up a nice business selling the dough prepared for these rolls. She makes fresh dough twice each week and has no difficulty in disposing of all she cares to make to owners of electric refrigerators.

—E. H. H.

City Guide

AT ONE of the outlying gasoline stations in a big city a clever boy saw his opportunity to earn some spare cash. He tagged himself with a neat sign which read: "City Guide. Hire Me." He would hop in a car, take the wheel if desired, and guide the tourist car through the city, or take the people to a hotel or restaurant, or show them the principal sights of his city in the shortest time possible.

When he reached the other end of the city he would stop at another station, and could almost always work his way back with some other car.

Mrs. C. D. I.

A Word a Day

Discursive

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Example: "The name Novelist . . . would ill describe so vast and *discursive* a genius" (Carlyle; "Richter").

Test: Underline here the synonym of the word italicized above:

abstruse — unnatural
learned — rambling
pointed — reasonable

Pronunciation: *Dis-kur'-siv* (*i*'s short, *u* as in *urn*).

Derivation: Our word, which appears to have been first used by Ben Jonson, is based on the Latin *discursus*, "a running about," also "a conversation," from *discurrere*, "to run about" (compounded of *dis*, "apart," and *currere*, "to run"). It is commonly and figuratively used in the sense of "passing rapidly and irregularly from one subject to another; rambling; digressive; roving"; and in this sense we see the likeness to a rambling discourse. The word, however, is occasionally employed to mean "passing from premises to conclusions; preceded by reason and argument" (Coleridge used it thus in his "Biographia Literaria": "Philosophy has hitherto been discursive; Geometry is always and essentially intuitive").

The extemporaneous speaker exposes himself to the pitfalls of discursiveness.

The Adventures of Waddles—*Fleecy Clouds*

By THE HAGERS

I LOVE TO GAZE UP IN THE SKY AND WATCH THE FLEECY CLOUDS FLOAT BY.
HERE COMES A SHIP WITH SAILS QUITE TRIM, AND ONE THAT LOOKS LIKE GANDER JIM.
THEIR MISTY FORMS PASS IN REVIEW, DISSOLVE TO SHAPE THEMSELVES ANEW;
WHILE ON MY MOUTH-ORGAN I PLAY DEBUSSY'S "CLOUDS." IT'S HARD, I'LL SAY!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1934 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Associate Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Locarno in the East

IN THE last few days Europe has become almost enthusiastic about peace. Revived hope is pinned on a new device, an Eastern Locarno. This project is not for a duplicate of the pacts signed in 1925 at the Italian town from which they take their name, but it resembles them in proposing third-party guarantees against an aggressor.

The scheme is not yet even a pact. It requires the vital adhesion of Germany and Poland. And there are real obstacles to their agreement. But so many hurdles have been topped already—Russia brought "back to Europe" as a potential guarantor of peace and member of the League of Nations; France and Russia widening their new alliance with an invitation to the Baltic states, Germany and Poland to join a pact of mutual assistance, and Britain and Italy promising their blessing—that there is hope of completing a definite pact before the League Assembly meets in September.

The statesmen—and the peoples—so often disillusioned, are cautious about indulging this hope. But even the possibility of an Eastern Locarno offers a prospect so much brighter than that they have faced for several months that talk of disarmament itself has been revived. The fact is that the nations still unwilling to go to war deliberately to enforce peace through the League are also unwilling to face the alternative of being dragged into war through a revived balance of power. The prospect of a new Franco-Russian alliance against Germany recalled that futile attempt to keep the balance between Triple Alliance and Triple Entente, which ended at Sarajevo. Germany was increasing her purchases of planes, and Britain suddenly discovered she couldn't be as neutral as she had been hoping to be.

If Great Britain's first line of defense was the Belgian border in 1914, in this day of aërial warfare she could not continue to act on the assumption that the Channel was an impregnable line. British statesmen found new sense in French demands for security. General Weygand and M. Barthou seized the moment for visits to London. And when they returned to Paris, France echoed with rumors of an "understanding" approaching that other indefinite "entente" which took British troops into Flanders fields just twenty years ago.

Surveying the whole scene, 1934 began to look altogether too like 1914. Europe saw a specter. New devices were demanded.

Out of this desperation the project for an Eastern Locarno emerged. It would transform a Franco-Russian alliance into a whole system of mutual-assistance pledges. As Sir John Simon pointed out in the House of Commons last week, on its face it certainly offers more hope of peace than an alliance, which Germany could only regard as an instrument for keeping her in subjection. Under it Germany would have the right to call on all signatories, including her supposed enemy, France, for aid against any aggressor. Equally Poland would have legal claim to the assistance of her supposed enemy, Russia, against any invader. These are merely the boldest of the potential relations set up by the proposal. It includes a whole chain of mutual obligations.

Indeed, it is so inclusive that the question naturally rises, Why not achieve the same thing with the guarantees provided by the League? Will it be any easier to determine who is an aggressor under this kind of a pact than under the Covenant? Will the nations be any more ready to go to the aid of the nation attacked?

Advocates of the plan can argue that in the present state of Europe the obligations of such a pact, simpler and more definite in their limits than the League Covenant, are more likely to be fulfilled. Certainly one would hesitate to blast any hope which is more than a mere sleeping powder, and it is plain that an Eastern Locarno is to be preferred to exclusive and fear-breeding alliances. But the nations should recognize that this device will merely stabilize differences; it will not remove them. It may be a better instrument for maintaining a negative balance than the old arraying of alliance against alliance, but it falls far short of achieving the positive stability of real peace based on friendship.

Hooking Up a Power Policy

WITH several federal agencies already at work in the field of electric power regulation or production, and with the common penchant for believing each new commission to be better than the last, the new National Power Policy Committee just set up by President Roosevelt may not unlikely be dubbed in popular usage the Super-Power Commission.

And in some respects the appellation would be appropriate. The new board will not stand in any superior relation to the Federal Power Commission, the Tennessee Valley Authority or electric power branches of the Federal Trade Commission or the Public Works Administration. It will try to do what a superpower system in the engineering sense aims to do, and that is, make the utmost potential use of the joint output of these "generating plants."

Each is now generating a number of public policies which ought to be dovetailed. These policies may be entirely right or may be utterly wrong, but in either case it is only logical that they should be correlated into a program, for thereby if they are right they can be better administered, or if they are wrong their fallacy may be the more apparent.

The Federal Trade Commission has made investigations over a period of years, out of which, if they are of any value at all, some basis for constructive legislation should appear. The Federal Power Commission has behind it an experience of fourteen years, including nearly four years in the hands of a board of full-time members.

The personnel of the President's committee makes it evident that its recommendations will not be very tender toward the electrical industry, at least toward certain sections of it. Headed by the insurgent Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, it includes such figures as Frank R. McNinch, chairman of the Federal Power Commission; Robert E. Healy, who conducted the Federal Trade Commission's inquiries; David E. Lilienthal, exponent of public operation in the TVA, and Morris L. Cooke, long a critic of the private industry's rates and efficiency.

From the viewpoint of those not only in the power industry, but in industry generally who would like to see less government in business, this perhaps will make the new commission anathema. But if there is a policy in what the various power authorities are doing, by all means let it be crystallized. The policy committee cannot make law; it can only recommend legislation to Congress. The more plainly the New Dealers define where they are going, the more clearly Americans can decide whether they want to go with them.

An Old Deal From the Old Deck

IT CAN occasion no great surprise that Tammany has chosen its new chieftain from the same old discredited dynasty as its new district leaders. James J. Dooling is younger and more dapper than the Crokers, Murphys and Tweeds of the old school, but he represents the traditions, methods, standards and outlook of a Tammany district leader. He learned his politics from his father, who became dean of the district leaders. It's an old deal from the old deck.

Mr. Dooling's selection ends months of dissension in the Wigwam, culminating in the overthrow of John F. Curry as leader and a bitter battle for his mantle. New York, and indeed the whole nation, will hope that the new leader will benefit by some of the mistakes of his predecessor. He has an opportunity to avoid repeating not merely blunders of political maneuvering, but the more fundamental mistake of believing that civic morality can be persistently outraged by Tammany.

The new choice gives to James A. Farley, Postmaster-General and chairman of the Democratic National Committee, the control of the organization in New York City, as well as in the State and nation, a coup which he and his ally, Edward J. Flynn, leader of the Bronx, failed to accomplish through the Recovery Party candidacy of Joseph V. McKee for Mayor last fall. Mr. Farley finally has won dominance by speaking the only language Tammany understands—patronage. The Farley political status undeniably is improved, but whether his coup will make him less of an intrinsic liability to the Roosevelt Administration remains to be seen.

Mr. Farley's stamp of approval on Mr. Dooling places Tammany for the first time in full accord with a President. Grover Cleveland and Woodrow Wilson denied federal patronage to Tammany for open opposition or lukewarm support. Two years ago Tammany fought Roosevelt's nomination to the last ditch—and went hungry afterward. Under new leadership Tammany will be expected to do its full part in swinging New York State behind President Roosevelt's renomination in 1936. Even more immediately helpful to the party will be its promised support of Governor Lehman for reelection this fall, a probable result, unless the Republicans name a stronger candidate than they have suggested so far.

In New York City the first effort at Tammany rebuilding and rehabilitation probably will be through opposition to the election of Comptroller Joseph D. McGoldrick, now holding this important post in the Fusion administration by appointment.

For Tammany itself the choice of a new leader means hope for the end of a long patronage famine. It is a lean, hungry and emaciated Tiger which has climbed on the band wagon. With its municipal patronage cut off by Fusion victory, its appetite for plums from Washington will be voracious.

To the general public interested in honest and better government, the prominence of Tammany at the council table of the State and nation will not be encouraging. The Tiger's stripes are unchanged.

Contemplation

PILING up daily mileage records with the banking structure has lately emerged American vacation, but the true atmosphere of nature's most inspiring scenery cannot be captured while honking through the countryside at fifty miles an hour. Mechanically it is possible to "do" the principal notches of the White Mountains or the Yosemite Valley between dawn and dusk. Such a "flying trip" is better than no trip at all, but the return in durable memories is relatively low.

To absorb the charm and wonder of the world's choice places the vacationist must pay the price of at least temporary detachment from the trunk line rush. Hikers know this best of all, but others who cannot tramp the trails can share in nature's rich gifts if they are willing to traverse poorer roads now and then and settle into beautiful spots long enough to let nature speak in the whisper of pines, the ripple of lakes, the murmur of rivers and the eternal wavebreak of the sea. The splendor of the view from Glacier Point eastward toward the High Sierras is breath-taking for even the one-day tourist, but "time exposure" to such glories prints an unfading picture gallery which becomes a source of strength for meeting future toil.

From the Lakes to the Gulf and from coast to coast, nature stands ready to reward the vacationist. Those who know the timeless peace of a stroll through a woodland path, the relaxation of watching the surf leap skyward against a rocky shore or the silent benediction of the evening light upon the mountains, realize that the deeper joys of outdoors are bestowed upon those who have learned to be still in contemplation of nature's promises.

Coöperative Banks Are Banks

ONE of the Massachusetts plans to stabilize the banking structure has just emerged from the fire of legal action stronger and more clearly defined. A bill in equity brought by five coöperative banks in the State against the Coöperative Central Bank charged that the statute under which the latter was set up was arbitrary and confiscatory, and was in violation of the laws guaranteed by the Federal Constitution.

The contentions of the plaintiffs were based upon the primary contention that coöperative banks were not banks in the true sense, but were in effect coöperative corporations.

The decision handed down by the Supreme Judicial Court recognizes that both legislative and judicial rulings have placed the coöperative banks in the classification of banks, that they were so on principle and authority, and that no special characteristics distinguish them from other banks in respect to the legislation in question.

The Coöperative Central Bank was set up when drastic measures of safety and stabilization were necessary throughout the banking field. It filled a great need in that, through this central bank, the stronger coöperative banks were able to deposit cash reserves and thus bolster banks in less solvent condition. Through the Central Coöperative Bank was set up the plan for the guaranteeing of all shares in coöperative banks throughout the State. This in itself has immeasurably strengthened the whole structure and given depositors a sense of security that naturally is reflected in stronger banks.

The Supreme Court ruling establishes the fact that coöperative banks are banks. The coöperative banks themselves have been demonstrating for some time that they are sound by playing a growing part in the banking structure of the State.

The Casual Day

STRIKE conditions in San Francisco make our fervent debates over democracy vs. Communism vs. Fascism seem exceedingly refined not only in manners but in point.

Reports from the Golden Gate city tell of a husband and wife who had succeeded in buying and loading some supplies into their car only to be stopped by pickets, who dumped the provisions into the street; of a physician halted in his car, and who found it necessary to brandish a revolver to protect himself from molestation. Wherever disorder takes hold, its disciples' ranks are augmented by the children of disorder— / hoodlums, criminals and persons who have nothing better or pleasanter to do than to exercise their rapacious inclinations whenever opportunity offers.

This is neither dictatorship, democracy nor Socialism. It is merely disorder. A concrete example of it shows why men have tolerated nearly any kind of government rather than risk having none. When theorists can afford to grow fervent over political refinements, men still have that without which there can be no true liberty: Order.

As I sit down to write, my lip is curled
In sneering thought of this degraded world.
I will describe the nation's selfish greed
And governmental uselessness in need,
Together with some thoughts I've told before
And often will repeat . . .
Who's at the door
A passing milkman wishes to inquire
If I know that my roof has caught on fire.

. . . . . .

Almost before I leave the telephone
I hear the fire engine's siren moan

. . . . . .

The fire is out, all's well, to my delight—
Now let me see, what was I going to write?

W. B.

"Good diplomats don't get tired," says a reviewer of a Lord Curzon biography, "even in the butler's pantry."

But it is just possible they might get fed up.

Questioned on his opinion about Tammany's choice of a new leader, Mr. Alfred E. Smith replied, "I have nothing to say." But an ex-editor who feels there is nothing to say may at least be suspected of an inclination to use his blue-pencil.

For the first time in years the White House is without a dog belonging to the President. The New Deal dogs—there have been three, up to now—have shown an inclination for experiment hardly exceeded by their distinguished owner. The first wanted to see if senators and diplomats could retain their dignity any better than a postman when they felt teeth on the ankle. The second wanted to see—teeth once more being the means of discovery—whether newspaper-women's fingers really were worked to the bone. The third, and to date the last, incumbent of the presidential dog kennel, first distinguished himself by experiments designed to reveal whether a Chief Executive's facial expression differs from that of the average dog-owner who comes downstairs of a morning to find that it's the early bird—be he dog or man—that gets the breakfast.

Pecan shellers in San Antonio, Texas, also have gone on strike. But a strike in the nut industry should know where to stop. For instance, anybody who has witnessed a big league baseball game in a metropolitan stadium would realize that probably more Americans shell peanuts for the love of it than for wages. A strike among professional peanut shellers would fall flat because of the tremendous amount of active amateur ability.

Why War Among the Pacifists?

By SIR NORMAN ANGELL

EVER since the drawing up of the Covenant of the League, the peace movement in America and Britain has been divided upon the question of "sanctions"—that is, whether nations desiring to coöperate in the maintenance of peace should undertake to oppose in common the peace breaker; whether, when we have outlawed war and declared the nation which resorts to it a criminal, we have any obligation to differentiate between the criminal and his victim in our attitude and policy; whether there exists an obligation, for instance, to refuse to supply the criminal with the means of going on with his crime—materials for munitions, money, or other facilities for war.

The anti-sanctionists have opposed such differentiation, mainly on the ground that outsiders who attempted to differentiate between two combatants would, or might, themselves become involved; that economic boycott would lead to war. It is the business of pacifists, say the anti-sanctionists, to stop war, not to find new reasons for becoming involved in it. And, of course, all the reasons which prompt objections to economic sanctions are intensified when it becomes a question of commitment to military or naval action in resistance to the aggressor, the war maker. To many pacifists it appears as a monstrous paradox that we can hope to achieve peace by undertaking to go to war.

That is a strong case. It would be an unanswerable case if the question which the public in Britain and America put to us pacifists were: "Shall our nation commit itself in given circumstances to go to war?" If *that* question were put to me, I for one would answer with an unhesitating "No." I would say: "Don't go to war for any purpose whatsoever. Not even for defense. If attacked, don't resist."

* * *

But the question which is put to us is not at all whether in given circumstances our nation should go to war. The public, in fact, put us an entirely different question. But our nations, like all great states, announce quite clearly, quite unmistakably, that in certain circumstances they *will* go to war; announce it by the maintenance and increase of their armies and navies, voted steadily every year by Congressmen and Members of Parliament who are continually reëlected; maintained by taxes which the whole nation continues to pay. If the nation had decided that in no circumstances would it fight, all these measures would be quite meaningless. Our nations will fight "for defense."

Now defense means mainly not defense of the nation's soil, but of the nation's interests and rights. For nearly 1000 years Britain (to take one case) has never once fought an invader. But we have fought unnumbered wars—in other people's countries. That did not necessarily make them aggressive. They were defensive, but not of national soil, defensive of national interests and rights. The history of all great nations, including that of "isolated" America, is similar.

Now, our fundamental national right is precisely the right to defense, the right to be in a position to defend our rights; that is to say, to be stronger than any state that might challenge them. But if, in order to have defense, we must be stronger than the other party to the dispute, what becomes of *his* defense? Is he to have none? Do we claim a right we deny to him?

Each is, of course, in fact using his power to deny to the other a right of judgment he claims for himself. Out of that method of defense must inevitably come war.

* * *

But of late the world has been blunderingly feeling its way out of this stultification toward establishing in the international field the method of defense used witnin the state; the rallying of the world's potential power, economic and political as much as military, to restrain either disputant from imposing his judgment on the other by war; bringing overwhelming influence for the defense of the party that will accept arbitration or other peaceful settlement as against the one that will not; preponderance, that is, for a workable rule of international life (e. g., peaceable settlement of disputes) which can insure broad equality of right for all, which dictation by the stronger never can.

Note the question which arises from the possible alternative. The patriot who desires both peace and armed defense says in effect to those of us who profess to give guidance in the matter:

> I seek guidance, not on the question as to whether force should be used for defense—for I have decided that I shall use force—but on the kind of political arrangement to which it shall be linked. Since we are determined to use arms for defense, can we best reconcile armed defense with peace by each resolutely refusing to defend anyone (or anything) but "his own side," or shall we best make arms effective for defense by putting them behind the collective system? Since they must be instruments either of a national policy or an international policy, is it better that they should continue to be the instruments of national policy—as they were before 1914? Or should we make them international?

To that I reply:

> It would be infinitely better that you should not seek defense by arms at all. But as it is not on that point you seek counsel, I reply that if you must use arms for defense, they are less likely to provoke war if linked clearly and visibly to the collective system instead of to the old political method. Arming in both cases is evil and dangerous; but the armed society is much less dangerous and evil than the armed anarchy, and of two evils choose the less. Personally, I would prefer unarmed international anarchy to an armed international society. But, again, that is not the issue you put before me. If you are determined either to retain the armed anarchy or make an armed society, far better to make an armed society. If arms there must be, far better that they should be put behind the law, than left in the hands of the rival litigants.

* * *

That reply makes no surrender of any pacifist conviction whatever; it is one which could be given without any sort of intellectual compromise by the most absolute of pacifists. And it is a reply which would heal the breach in the peace movement.

I suggest it is one which all sections of that movement should unite in giving; that the failure so to do is rooted, not in necessary insistence upon principle, but in sheer confusion as to what question is being asked us. At this moment in Europe we may find ourselves suddenly presented with this alternative: The creation of a small air police numbering, say, 500 planes under international control, as the alternative to nationally controlled rival forces totaling, say, 50,000. (France, the biggest air power, has offered to scrap all her planes if a small international air force can be created.) Shall we have 500 or 50,000 of these evil things?—the purpose of the 500 being defined, strictly controlled; the 50,000 being the instrument of fierce irresponsible national passion. Which is the less dangerous?

Yet again and again at meetings I have seen "absolutist" pacifists make common cause with the militarists and the nationalists in rejecting the idea of an international air police, a rejection which may well mean, in fact, deliberate choice of 100 times the number of these satanic instruments pledged to a deliberately antisocial purpose.

It is a strange choice for pacifists, of all people, to make.

Longshoremen and Labor Difficulties

By MALCOLM KEIR
Professor of Economics, Dartmouth College

REAL understanding of the strikes that have swept through several American ports depends upon knowledge of the details of the longshoremen's jobs. Of course everyone is aware that longshoremen shift freight out of, and into, ships' holds; but this generalization omits several vital details that determine longshoremen's lives.

When a ship ties to a pier, longshoremen at once swarm into her cargo, because every hour a ship lies in port is costly to her owners. The ship is a transporter, so when idle is subjected to high overhead charges—interest on capital invested, insurance, fuel burned for heat, light and power, officers' salaries, and the like—which are not offset by earnings during the idleness. In addition, special fees for harbor services, wharf rent and other port charges increase the costs of standing still. Consequently everyone, including the longshoremen, is pushed to uttermost effort to clear and load the ship with the greatest dispatch. This rush aspect applies equally to the humblest sea-battered "tramp" freighter and the proudest liner. When the ship is in, then, the longshoremen work at top speed for long hours.

* * *

The short, intense activity is followed by days or weeks of unoccupied waiting for the next ship to berth; the longshoremen remaining at the waterfront in readiness for that uncertain event. To fill the vacant hours longshoremen have the vicious attractions often offered in such areas, or if their brawny bodies call for action they can and do find it in brawls. Some just idle the hours away. Irregular work is a curse of the longshoreman's job.

As a rule the owners or lessees of each pier or set of piers have a work force limited to the owner's premises; the number of longshoremen thus attached nearly always is large enough to take care of the maximum needs of ships there berthed. Therefore, many men are idle even when ships are in port, if the number of ships is less than the maximum capacity of the pier. All of the unemployment between the arrivals of ships and when the pier is active, but below its full capacity, is at the expense of longshoremen: for they are paid only for the hours they actually work. Hence the struggle between longshoremen for jobs is a fight for existence even in normal times, and is acute during slack maritime trade. If the assignment of work at all times is not fairly distributed, starvation confronts the unselected longshoreman and his family.

For efficiency in rounding up a gang when a ship docks, the longshoremen attached to a particular pier customarily have a common meeting place which they frequent or with which they keep in touch. Control of this "hiring hall" is the crux of the longshoremen's problems. In the hands of the pier owners or lessees, gross abuses have been too common, and if the union controls, its officers can misuse their power as job brokers just as some building trades agents under similar circumstances unscrupulously have fleeced both workers and bosses.

* * *

Steps toward the solution of the longshoremen's problems have been found in some ports by two devices.

First, all the men in the port have been put in one body, instead of having a separate gang for each pier. Since the maximum force needed for the whole port is less than that for each pier—because the peak loads of individual piers come at different times—a smaller total group can supply all the work of the port, while at the same time giving assurance to the longshoreman of steadier work.

Second, the "hiring halls" can be placed under public authority. When neither of two interested parties can be trusted always to be fair, then an outside disinterested power may be used to preserve balance. This latter suggestion presupposes an honest city administration stern alike against the money power of pier owners and the political power of united longshoremen.

In ports where neither of these devices prevails the longshoremen generally are exploited casual laborers, constituting an economic maladjustment and, as such, a social menace.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Profits on War Material

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Seeing that profit is the main motive underlying sales of munitions, the removal of the opportunity to make any profit from the supply of war materials is necessary. When a war has started it is too late to take action of this kind. The time for such action is now, and the Christian nations of the world should agree that such legislation should be passed that will make it impossible for any individual or firm to make any profit in peace time or in war time from the sale of any implement or weapon manufactured for the destruction of human life or property.

STANLEY M. SYDENHAM.

Leeds, Yorkshire, Eng.

Stephen Foster a July 4th Man

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With reference to editorial in your issue of July 3, where a few eminent Americans are mentioned whose natal day was July 4, would say that America's troubadour, Stephen Collins Foster, was born in Pittsburgh on July 4, 1826—fifty years to the day after the Declaration was signed.

More than "Home, Sweet Home" or "Auld Lang Syne," the sweet strains of the "Suwanee River" or "Old Folks at Home," "My Old Kentucky Home," "Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming," etc., will be sung wherever the English language is spoken or sung.

Pittsburgh. ROBERT GARLAND.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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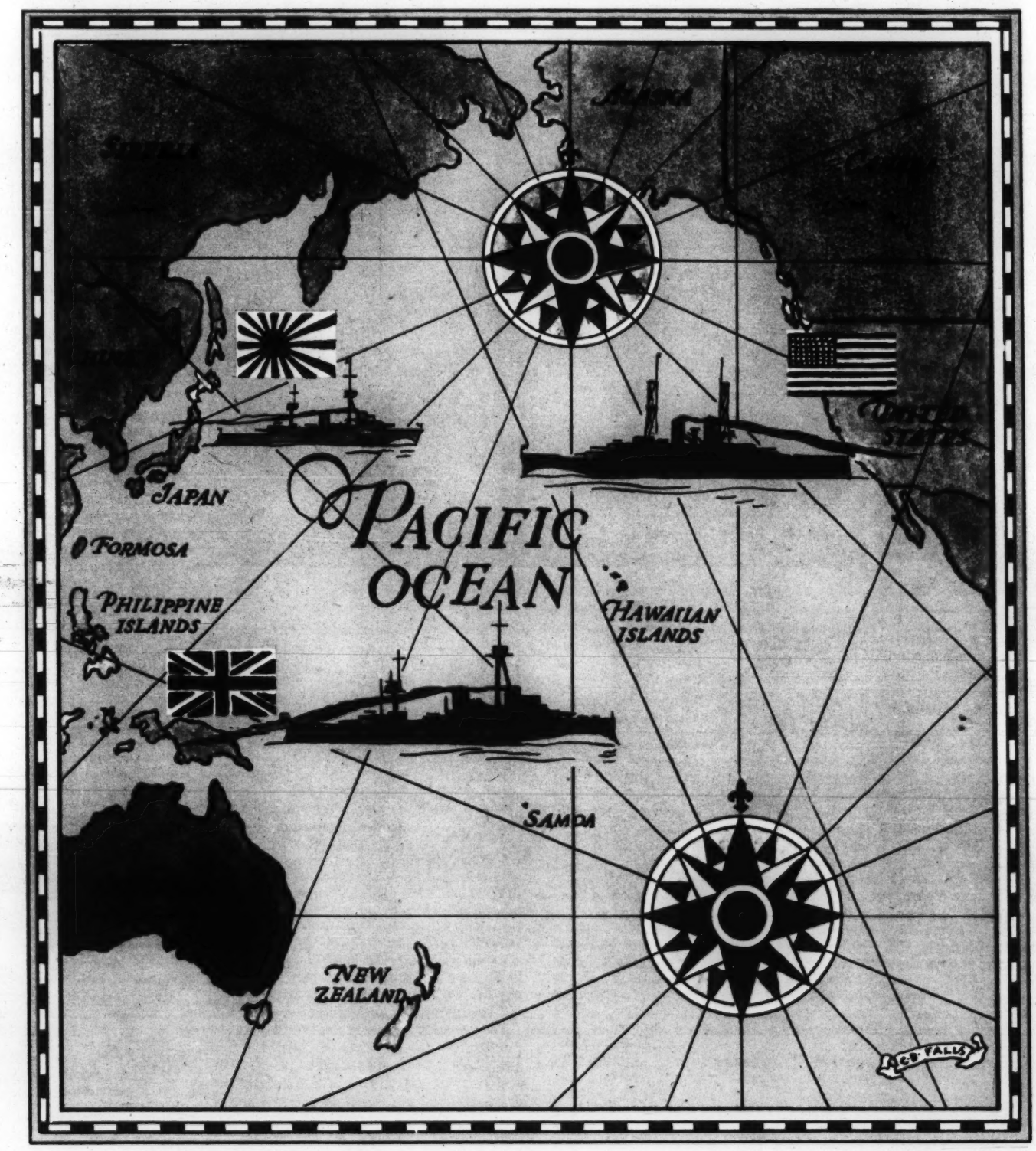

Drawn by C. B. Falls

"THE PACIFIC OCEAN IS THE VITAL NAVAL THEATER UNDER PRESENT-DAY CONDITIONS"

Saving the 1935 Naval Conference

By the Rt. Hon. Lord Strabolgi

IN 1935 A CONFERENCE of the principal naval powers will assemble in London. This is in accordance with the treaty arrangements come to at the Washington Conference of 1921-22 and will be supplemental to the Naval Conference and Treaty of London of 1930.

The omens are unfavorable.

Nevertheless, this vitally important conference can be saved from failure, and even made into a great instrument of world peace, providing certain clear principles are followed, and providing also that the two leading naval powers, Britain and America, are agreed on a sound policy and stand by it.

Before detailing the steps to be taken, it will be as well to survey both the favorable and the unfavorable factors. To begin with the latter: although the World Disarmament Conference at Geneva, during its two years of session, had not been dealing with naval armaments, yet its abortive results are bound to have considerable repercussions on the 1935 Naval Conference.

Secondly, it is unfortunate that this conference is to be held in London instead of in Washington. The reason is that Mr. MacDonald, the Prime Minister of Britain, is anxious to preside and would not have felt able to go to Washington. It would have been far better if the conference could have assembled in Washington instead of London in order that the American delegates could have been in closer touch with Congress. Once the British Cabinet, especially when supported by an overwhelming majority, as in the present Parliament, has decided on a policy, it can fully instruct its delegates to carry it out and can be certain that both Houses of Parliament will support any convention arrived at. It is well known, on the other hand, that Congress has more relative power as against the Executive than the British House of Commons.

The most unfavorable factor of all is the attitude of the Japanese Government. It is known that the Japanese Cabinet intends to demand equality, at any rate in theory, with the naval strength of Britain and America; and that, failing this concession of equality, they are prepared to wreck the conference.

Lastly, though this is of not such great importance, the naval relations between France and Italy are bad, owing to their rivalry in the Mediterranean, and France also is determined to resist any form of German rearmament on land, at sea, or in the air.

In passing, it should be noted that it is proposed that Germany and Russia should be invited to London. Neither is a considerable naval power. It takes a long time to expand a fleet, as the American people have learned full well during the last 15 years. Armies and air forces can be expanded rapidly. Owing to the time required to build large warships, and especially to construct their heavy guns, and to train the necessary

personnel, a rapid naval expansion is impossible. It is in many ways, therefore, a pity if these two minor naval powers are invited.

So much for the unfavorable factors, and, if these stood alone, the outlook would be dark and we should be faced with the possibility of a serious naval race in warship construction between the leading maritime powers, with all the suspicions and ill-feeling that it engenders, possibly leading to a threat to the peace of the world.

Fortunately, there are also favorable factors of great importance. The first is that the naval conference will be confined to five, or at most seven powers, of which only three—the United States of America, Britain and Japan—are of real world importance. Where land and air armaments are concerned, practically every important nation in the world is involved; which leads to unwieldiness, logrolling and intrigues. It is easier to deal with the situation of three nations than of thirty.

Secondly, the cost of a naval race would be enormous. Even the maintenance of the status quo by the replacement of the present fleets as the ships become obsolete through age will be a very expensive business. Supposing, for example, that the provisions of the Washington Treaty and the London Naval Treaty were extended and the powers concerned did no more than replace war vessels as they became out of date; under these treaties the life of a battleship or battle-cruiser for replacement purposes is taken as 20 years, for a cruiser 16 years, for submarines 13 years, for torpedo-boat destroyers 12 years. In the six years between 1936 and 1942 the five leading naval powers will have more than 700 vessels of war officially out of date. If these 700 vessels are replaced by similar ships up to the limits of size at present allowed under the two treaties, the total cost would come to $4,000,000,000.

The shipbuilding programs, in these circumstances, of the United States, Britain and Japan—that is the programs for new construction—would each amount to an average of $125,000,000 every year for each of the six years, or more than double what is being spent now on replacement under the various treaties. And this bill would be in addition to the ordinary cost of maintenance, repairs, the training of personnel, and administration.

None of the powers concerned, and least of all Japan, could face with composure such an increase in its budgetary expenses for armaments. But worse things than this might happen. Supposing the Japanese insist on equality, and this was not agreed to, the Washington Treaty would automatically terminate. Instead of merely replacing their older warships, the Japanese, if only for the sake of their prestige, would have to increase their active fleet.

The present agreed ratio is 5-5-3, representing the treaty strengths proportionally of the three principal powers. The United States has 15 large battleships and the Japanese have nine. In theory, the Japanese would proceed to build an additional six large warships costing between $30,000,000 and $40,000,000 apiece. The United States, having refused equality to Japan, would probably increase her battleship fleet in order to keep ahead of the Japanese. Britain would feel compelled to maintain her equality with the United States and the additional shipbuilding would double the cost of the programs mentioned above. The same consideration would apply to the cruisers of the latest type, which cost between $10,000,000 and $15,000,000 each. And with regard to the cruisers, another factor would enter. The United States cruiser fleet is not at present numerically equal to the Japanese, and is considerably inferior to the British. The actual figures are that the British Commonwealth has built 52 cruisers. A number of these are approaching the age limit. The United States has 20 and Japan has 31. At this time of writing, Britain has 10 cruisers building, the United States 6, and Japan 2. So, in addition to the building of additional costly battleships and the replacement of those that have grown old, Congress would be asked to sanction a very large additional cruiser building program.

I have written enough to show the very large sums that would be involved in case of a breakdown of the 1935 conference. This should give all parties pause. It may be tempting to the Japanese to score a diplomatic triumph in order to hearten their people at present groaning under heavy taxation and suffering from economic distress generally; and the Japanese naval chiefs may think that this is a favorable opportunity to bring pressure to bear before the British have completed the Singapore naval base and while the United States are still admittedly weak in cruisers. But this diplomatic triumph would be short-lived, for neither the United States nor Britain would be likely to ignore the challenge.

There is another alternative, and that is to reduce by agreement the size of the very large capital ships. There is an increasing school of naval thought which believes that the very large superdreadnaughts of the present 30,000 to 34,000-ton type are not worth the money they cost and that satisfactory ships can be built at considerably less cost on a displacement of about 10,000 tons. Without going as far as that, the British Admiralty has suggested a reduction to 25,000 tons. The American naval staff has hitherto opposed this smaller limit of tonnage, principally on the grounds that very large and powerful ships, of wide radius of action, are required for United States naval needs, owing to the lack of suitable American bases in the Pacific.

There is another argument in favor of the very large superdreadnaught; which is that only a few nations are in a position to build them. Although this argument is not openly expressed at the conference table, it exists at the back of the mind of every minister of marine in the world. Nevertheless, supposing that the British proposal of reduction of size to 25,000 tons for the replacement ships were adopted, and supposing that all the present warships, as they reach the age limits, were replaced by smaller ships of this lower tonnage, the $4,000,000,000 spread over six years between the five powers concerned would be reduced to about $2,100,000,000. The relative strengths would not be affected by adopting the smaller tonnage all-round. Even so, under the present treaties, and even if a naval race is avoided, the extra expenditure to fall on the budgets of the five naval powers will be very heavy indeed.

I believe there is a better policy.

We must in the first place avoid the possibility of the French and Italians again preventing agreement as in London in 1930. Their problem is a Mediterranean problem, and if they care to build against each other in that great inland sea, it would be far better for the three larger naval powers to agree to their having a free hand to do so. France and Italy have neither the power nor the will to exercise naval pressure and influence in the Pacific; and the Pacific Ocean is the vital naval theater under present-day conditions.

Neither Latin power is likely to build very large battleships. The French are at present contemplating the construction of ships of 25,000 tons as battleships in order to overshadow completely the new German 10,000-ton heavily armed cruisers. If it is made clear to the two Latin naval powers that they can build against each other if they so desire, and with their opportunities of bargaining and logrolling reduced to that degree, they would probably fix up a mutually satisfactory agreement between themselves overnight.

It is far more important to avoid giving the Japanese Nationalists and superpatriots any grievance to exploit to their people.

> It would, I suggest, therefore, be a sound policy for Britain and America to agree that Japan should be granted the right to build up to equality with them on certain conditions.

We should learn our lesson here from our experience with Germany. The disarmament clauses of the Treaty of Versailles and the prohibition on the possession of certain weapons by Germany has been made into a burning grievance by the leaders of the National Socialist Party. Indeed, it has been one of the prime causes of the growth of that party. Let us at all costs avoid a similar mistake with regard to Japan.

The conditions are all important, however. Presuming that every nation desires peace, and that navies exist to protect ocean commerce, let the Japanese be invited to agree to a collective defense of merchant shipping on the trade routes. In plain language, the following could be said:

"Japan is in no danger of invasion by sea, nor has she any possibility of invading either the United States or British territory. The defense against invasion can, therefore, be ignored so far as nations so far distant from each other are concerned. But you Japanese are afraid of your ocean trade being cut off by a hostile fleet. We Americans and British have to defend ourselves against the same threat. You ask for the right to build a fleet theoretically equal in material to our fleets.

> "Very well, we will grant it to you; but you, on your side, must be prepared to use your fleet in conjunction with ours to prevent any navy attacking ocean-borne commerce."

If the Japanese accept this, well and good.

> Suppose, however, they refuse. Then, I suggest that the British and Americans should themselves declare that the ocean trade routes are to be immune from attack in the future and that any maritime nation interfering with commerce on the high seas would have to face the prospect of meeting the combined might of the navies of the two English-speaking peoples.

And if this were agreed upon as a policy, and the Japanese made aware of it, it is difficult to visualize a Japanese Government refusing and rupturing the conference. Such a policy should be well explored and discussed beforehand, so that the haggling and bargaining will take place outside the conference room, instead of inside it.

We could all then discuss how cheaply we could secure the safety of the ocean trade routes, either by reducing the size of warships or by reducing their numbers, or by both.

Thus, for example, there is no reason why all the vessels of war that become obsolete during the six years after 1935 should be automatically replaced. We could all be satisfied with the smaller fleets of efficient, but less costly, war vessels, providing the same relative strengths were maintained. If the French, Italians, and, indeed, other naval powers cared to come into a similar arrangement for guaranteeing the immunity of the ocean trade routes, so much the better.

> If such a policy could be agreed upon, not only would the 1935 conference be saved from disaster, but a very great step forward towards the permanent peace of the world would be achieved.

I have indicated the alternative, which is, at best, an extremely costly naval race; and, at worst, another world war.

Underwood

CASTING A SHADOW ON NATURE'S NOTE OF PEACE AND TRANQUILLITY

Faith

HAZEL HARPER HARRIS

Say this word
So like a bird
With spreading wings
That, soaring, sings
Above a world of sordid things.

Say this word,
And you have heard
Songs disciplined
And finely thinned
To sound above the roar of wind.

Say this word,
And you have stirred
To life immense
New evidence
Of things unseen by mortal sense.

Do Women's Clubs Just 'Blow Whistles'?

President of a Great International Federation Says They Mustn't Use Their Steam Only to Make a Noise

By Marjorie Shuler

WHEN THE PRESIDENT of the largest association of women in the United States makes a critical appraisal of all women's organizations—that's news.

I was not exactly seeking news when I accepted an invitation to spend the day with Miss Lena Madesin Phillips, president of the National Council of Women and of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women. The idea was that I should watch a president at work, look over her shoulder into her morning letters, poke a finger into her files, learn what organized women are thinking about, and be in a position to tell other women what kind of a home a president has when she is not on a platform making speeches or living in a suit case en route to conventions.

Back in my mind was the desire to show that there is temptation to drudgery and monotony in high places as well as low ones; that a president has as many routine demands on her time as any housewife with dishes to wash and floors to scrub; that leaders of women after all are simple folk aspiring to the pleasures of simple folk.

Particularly I wanted to write about Miss Phillips's hill top house in the woods near Boonton, N. J., known familiarly as "Phil's Folly," because here around an enormous fireplace have taken place some brilliant discussions which come as near to reviving the gentle art of conversation as any that I have heard for some time.

With these goals in mind, I was beginning the day across from Miss Phillips's big desk in her offices at the Vanderbilt Hotel in New York City. Miss Phillips was shaking out the mail. A secretary was running back and forth with piles of correspondence. A big bunch of white laurel from Boonton was on a side table and I was looking out of the window on Park Avenue thinking how nice it would be once we actually were started for the country.

Suddenly the president was speaking and I reached hastily for pad and pencil. To realize the significance of her words one must remember that the Council of which she is president is made up of 25 national organizations with a membership of 5,000,000 women and that as president and organizer of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women she presides over women of 20 countries.

"Women's organizations are a kind of escape valve for their members," Miss Phillips was saying. "They are to many women a means of using up surplus energy and the egotistical desire for praise. Their chief value seems to be to keep women occupied, a sort of peripatetic knitting, or a form of motion pictures. I expect they do a lot of good. And I know that they have developed women. Certainly we have gained in poise and assurance. But for what, I ask you, for what?"

"Well — speeches and projects — and speeches and programs—and speeches," I replied vaguely.

"Oh yes, speeches," sniffed the woman who has been responsible for more yards of oratory than any other president during the past year, what with her own speeches and the week's conference in Chicago last July for which women came from all over the world.

"We can't just use the steam of women's organizations to blow whistles, we have got to go ahead," said Miss Phillips. "Too many women focus attention on the organization as though it were an end in itself, instead of merely being the means to an end. We are supposed to be training women to be good citizens. Women's organizations, like the world itself, need a purpose. Both the organizations and the world are confused. They are disinclined to pay the price which leadership exacts, or they don't see just what to do.

"There is just one great cause today and that is to work for a new social order. Peace is not a cause in itself. It is part of a new social order and it cannot come unless the order comes. When we think of peace we think of a policeman, whereas we should be thinking of a friend. Peace cannot be imposed by restraint from the top, it must come up from underneath as the result of the development of the individual."

LENA MADESIN PHILLIPS

Miss Phillips laid down her letter opener with something of the same air that she dropped her fork on a memorable night in Moscow. We were the guests of Vox at a supper party with a dozen Soviet women in high official positions. One of them had chanced to refer to her exile under the government of the Tsar and Miss Phillips and I thought it would be interesting if she told us something about it. Whereupon all of the Russians in the room laughed. Exile was no such novelty to them, they said, in fact nearly every one of them in the room had been exiled at some time or another.

The day's mail included five requests from American women for letters of introduction in Europe, a letter from a southern girl who follows Miss Phillips's profession of the law and wanted to know about opportunities in New York City, an announcement of work accomplished from a Swedish club, a similar one from Finland, and a dozen suggestions of projects which the council or the federation might take up.

Miss Phillips meanwhile dictated a letter to be sent to 30 women, most of them as busy as she is, assigning them a day in the month and telling them that until further notice they were to see that on that day some message of cheer reached a certain colleague of theirs.

A LITTLE HOME ON A WOODED HILL
Miss Phillips's House at Boonton, N. J., Showing the Owner Tacking Up the Bittersweet Vine on the Chimney.

She dipped into her desk drawer to put away foreign stamps for her young collector friends and narrowly averted cutting up her passport for the same useful purpose. She thought it was an old passport and was slightly perturbed when the scissors were snatched from her just in time to save the document which she needed to travel to Europe for several conferences this month.

I remembered how hard she worked every American woman who was in Geneva for that initial meeting when the International Federation of Business and Professional Women was born. She met all demurrers with, "You are assisting at an epochal moment."

My recollections were stimulated as she dictated to another dozen women inviting them to a conference, "just to pick their brains," she remarked airily. This is a habit of hers. Once when her duties included the publishing of a magazine she summoned a group of writers and kept them hard at work with regular meetings for two years. Once they estimated that they had given $10,000 worth of free advice to her and her editor, but they liked it so well that the little council still meets occasionally, even though it no longer has any work to do.

"If you want to know it," said Miss Phillips, pausing in her dictation, "the smartest thing I do is to get the loyalty of my friends. Nine of them have given me an evening each week all winter, taking dictation, folding letters, stamping envelopes, inefficient of course to use them for such work, but necessary since the organization has no money with which to pay for it."

Then we were off to the country, to the little house made of native stone picked up on the place, where there are books for the studious on butterflies and birds and flowers, and where any energetic guest is certain to be commanded to rake or chop or dig.

It was not like the hostess to vanish when such work is in progress but eventually she was discovered seated on the step in the garage with the hired man. Most of the iced lemonade had been consumed, but it was all in a good cause, Miss Phillips explained. Unfortunately the hired man had knocked three dozen eggs off the icebox. He must not feel badly even though that act had reduced the family's supplies for supper. She would make up for it, she announced, with a shrimp salad, which she admiringly laid on the table some hours later, remarking, "I sold an article today and that gave me a thrill, but the making of this salad is just as big a thrill."

In fact, Miss Phillips added, "Carrying water, sifting ashes, filling lamps, washing dishes seems like drudgery to most women in the home, but when I can break away from the city for such tasks they are pleasure."

There had to be a last-minute visit in the dusk to the rock garden, which was reported doing very well. Last summer the garden languished with some expensive plants bought from a conservatory with part of a fee earned by a speech. This year it is flourishing with plants dug up in the neighboring woods.

Finally the guests dropped down on the wide stone arms of the big fireplace for one of the discussions. What should it be tonight? Last week it was a discussion of what constitutes a rounded life. Miss Phillips explained then that the financial depression had helped her to reëxamine the realities of living and to choose closeness to friends, reading more thoughtfully, thinking more leisurely, getting back to nature.

Another guest nominated as elements to rounded living a job which has a challenge, someone who is loved more than one's self, and sufficient leisure in which to develop a cultural interest.

Tonight the conversation was to deal with whether it ever could be right to eavesdrop on a conversation, which some of the guests settled to their satisfaction as being legitimate only when the interests of a friend are jeopardized.

Finally the conversation swung around to a difficult subject indeed, an analysis of each guest in turn, her strongest characteristics, those which represent weakness.

Since many of Miss Phillips' guests have positions of comparative leadership in women's organizations it may be that the fireplace discussions will have a part in building some of the purpose which she thinks women's groups now lack.

In the meanwhile the constructive criticism with which Miss Phillips discusses various goals that women's organizations are seeking cannot fail to serve as an incentive to a more progressive movement.

The Roar of Thundering Hoofs

Echoes of the Last Century Are Heard in Northwest Canada as Great Herds of Buffalo Again Roam Over the Plains in Clouds of Swirling Dust

Courtesy of National Parks of Canada

HERD OF BUFFALO FORDING LAKE IN BUFFALO NATIONAL PARK IN ALBERTA, CANADA

By Bertram B. Fowler

FROM CANADA'S great Northwest comes a thunder that is an echo out of the past. The vast empire that sprawls from the settled belt of the wheat lands of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta to the ice-rimmed lip of the Arctic Ocean is trembling under the hoofs of a shaggy legion that sweeps like an avalanche out of the pages of history. The swirling dust cloud that rises above Wainwright, Alta., and whips its banner over Great Slave Lake is writing a new chapter in the saga of the new world.

Farther north, where the mighty MacKenzie empties its waters into the bowl of the Arctic, a rhythm new to this land is being beaten out by the castanets of thousands of hoofs as the reindeer herd comes down over a corner of the world's roof from Alaska. This herd is to populate a region that has long swayed between seasons of abundance and winters of famine and privation.

The two herds, one a newcomer and the other a returning native, are the advance guards in the conquest of the Northwest. For in this land a program of construction is being carried on, in contradistinction to the era of waste and destruction that marked the winning of the Old West.

* * *

We turn back to this chapter of American history with mixed sensations. On the one hand there is glamour and color, on the other the story of a waste of natural resources that amounted to reckless pillage. Figures of the Old West stalk across the stage of history against the background of the mighty bison herds—Jim Bridger, Kit Carson, Davy Crockett, Buffalo Bill. Because of the bison herds these men carved their names on the portals of a new land. Because of the bison herds these men led the army of settlement that swept across the West.

The wonders of the West which greeted the pioneers were amazing. The forerunners of the settlers, the fur traders and trappers, stood aghast at the marvels that opened before them. The West they faced was a land of prodigious plenty, an illimitable land of wonders. Nature had set her stage in keeping with the immensity of her back drop. The flocks of passenger pigeons darkened the sky with the multitude of their wings, crushed forests with the weight of their masses when they came to earth, swept hillsides bare of verdure in a single feeding.

Antelope, elk and deer could only be numbered by their millions. The shaggy legion of the bison moved in herds that shook the earth. From Great Slave Lake in the north to Mexico in the south their trails rutted a continent.

Rivers that veined the face of the land teemed with fur bearers. The beaver alone built up stupendous fortunes for the traders who shipped the pelts to European markets. Looking back now we deplore the few decades of waste that denuded this land of its native inhabitants. Yet there is another angle that must be considered, that balances the era of extravagances with a march of settlement that was epic in its sweep.

Canadian National Railways

LOOKING FOR ITS MOTHER

It was the almost-legendary tales of teeming plenty that beckoned to the adventurous the world over. The richness of the vast new land acted as a magnet whose pull was felt around the globe.

No single factor contributed more to this tale of abundance than the bison herd. Stupendously vast, it typified the largess of the Golden West. It represented food, shelter, the inexhaustible bounty of nature. Because the great herds ranged the sweep of the prairies, the hide hunters blazed the trails for the covered wagons. The buffalo guns drove the massed herds back from the rich grazing lands to make room for the plow. The buffalo guns provided the meat supply that, as much as anything else, made possible the building of the first transcontinental railroad.

The slaughter of the bison went forward on the same scale as their titanic herding. It was deplorable but inevitable. It was an age of extravagances and extremes. The building of the Union Pacific, the settlement of the prairies went forward with a sweep that carried all before it. With no frontier behind which to take refuge, the buffalo were doomed.

The Union Pacific, completed in 1880, divided the dwindling legion into two herds, southern and northern. The southern herd melted first. Then a small army of hide hunters concentrated on the northern herd with such effect that by 1885 the swan song of the great herd was sung. A few scattered remnants lingered in out-of-the-way corners, pathetic testimony to the ruthless greed of the hunters.

When Walking Coyote, a Pend d'Oreille Indian, captured four buffalo calves in 1873 in the Sweetgrass Hills of southern Alberta, he was actuated by no wide-angled view of the future. The great herds were even then shrinking. But he did not look upon the four calves as the nucleus of a future herd. To Walking Coyote they came providentially as a possible peace offering for his father-in-law in Montana. With the calves he would buy his way back into the good graces and the lodges of the tribe.

* * *

With his four awkward charges he turned his back on the north, on that vast empire of rolling prairies and massed evergreen prairies. That great country, opulent and rich in the brief and vivid northern summer, bleak and forbidding under the bitter sweep of winter that roared down from the arctic, held no charm for him. The buffalo trails to Great Slave Lake were already growing over. The hunters were driving back the shaggy animals that constituted the main support of the scanty population.

The plenty of that land lay in the then unknown riches of natural resources. The abundance that attracts settlers was dwindling. So Walking Coyote turned south, threading his way through the hills and plains toward the lodges of his tribe. In his ears was the shattering crash of the buffalo guns, and the thunder of stampeding herds that was daily growing fainter.

The slaughter of the bison went on as the century waned. The herd in the Sweetgrass Hills melted away before the guns of the hide hunters. The plows turned up the black soil of the virgin prairies in a land that no longer trembled under thundering hoofs. The herd had vanished.

Only in a few parks and reservations lingered the remnants of the shaggy legion. In the Great Slave Lake district a few hundred buffalo had retired beyond the reach of the hunters, had taken to the forests, and become known as woodland buffalo.

But the peace offering of Walking Coyote had prospered. In 10 years the four calves, now in the possession of the St. Ignatius Mission, had grown to 13. And Michael Pablo, a shrewd Mexican herder, with an eye on the future, was completing a dicker for 10 of them.

Pablo turned his new possessions out on the Flathead Indian reserve, where he had obtained grazing rights. In 1906 the Montana hills were throwing back the hoarse bellowing of 1000 buffaloes, the deep-throated challenge from the growing battalion. But the challenge was swiftly met, and again the bison faced near extinction. The Flathead reserve was thrown open for settlement. Pablo's grazing rights were gone. The relentless plows once more closed in upon the herd.

But now Canada was taking stock of her possessions and laying plans for the future. The wheat belt was creeping north. And beyond the belt lay the sweep of almost unpopulated areas with no great food supplies for future generations. So the Canadian Government closed a deal with Pablo and 709 of the animals were placed in a reserve of 197.5 square miles of good grazing ground.

The deal was now closed. Perhaps those at headquarters were still thinking of the buffalo herd in the terms of the increase of the four calves that Walking Coyote had driven before him out of the Sweetgrass Hills. The awakening came in 1924 when it became known that hundreds had grown to thousands, that the reserve set aside for them had become inadequate, its grazing area overtaxed. That year the government slaughtered and marketed 1800 buffaloes. And the next year the same condition of overcrowding faced them.

This time the gaze of the authorities went to the north. South of the Great Slave Lake in the evergreen forests the woodland buffalo had been growing also. It was estimated that there were now 2000 of the animals there, with thousands of square miles of grazing lands to wander

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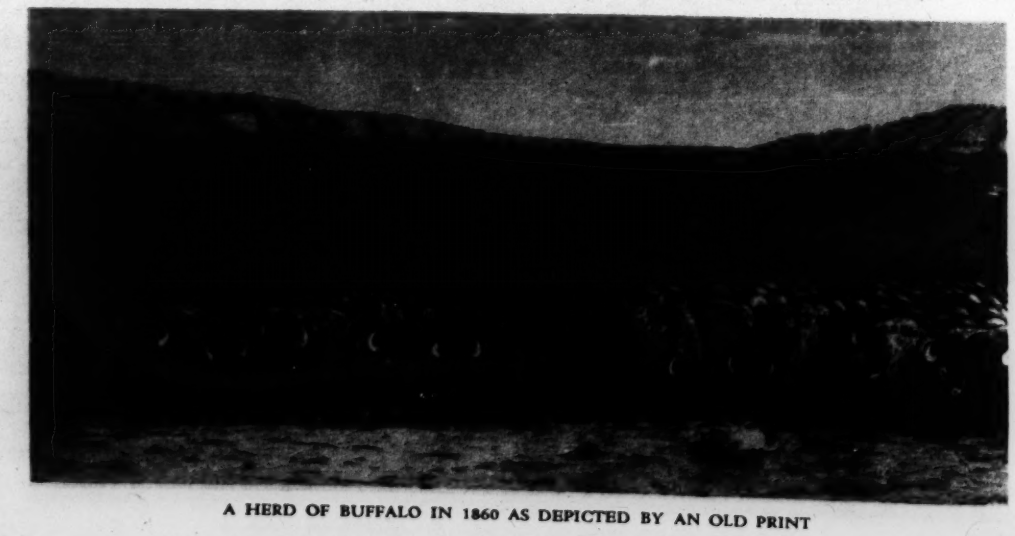
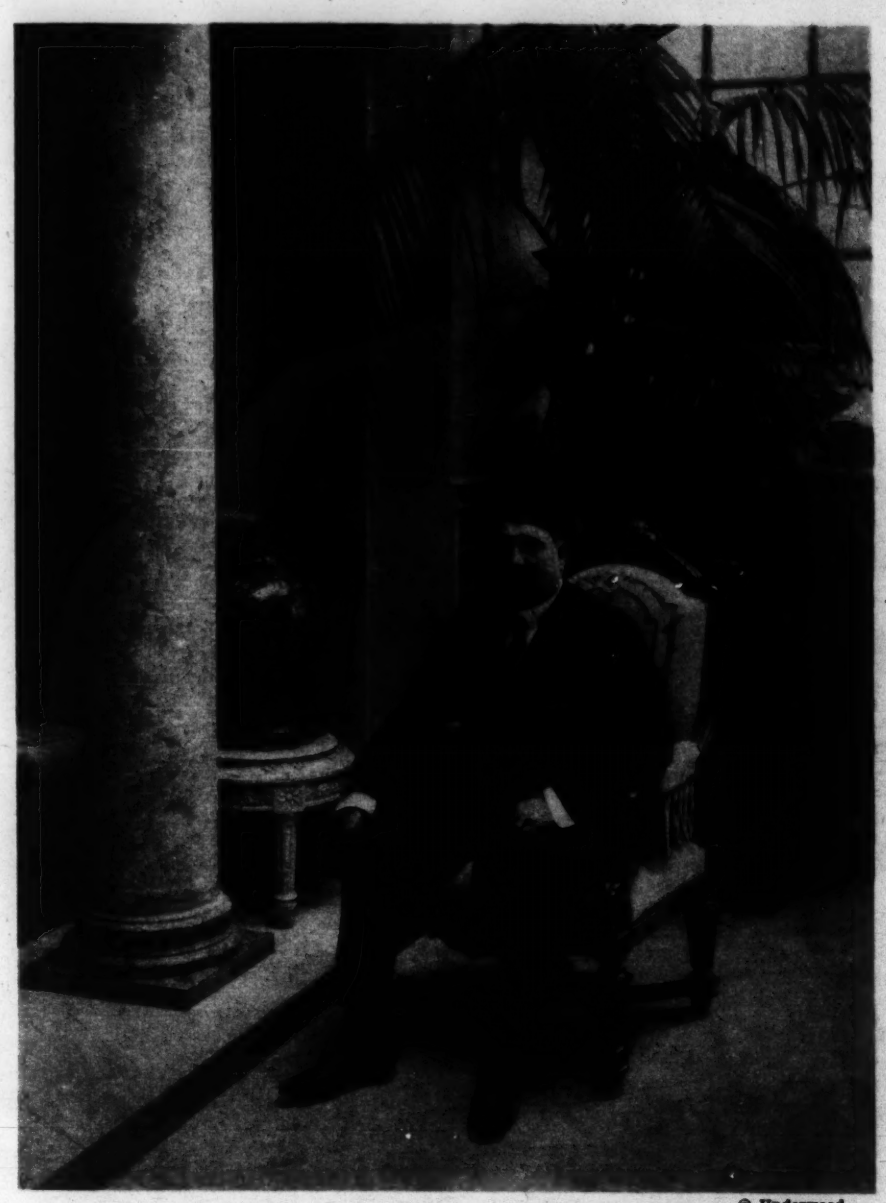


A HERD OF BUFFALO IN 1860 AS DEPICTED BY AN OLD PRINT

Egypt's Ruler a Much-Traveled Monarch

King Fuad, Studying Conditions in Nearly All the European Capitals, Applies His Knowledge to a Peaceful and Progressive Government

By Owen Tweedy



© Underwood

KING AHMED FUAD AT ABDIN PALACE IN CAIRO, EGYPT

TIME WAS--AND NOT SO long ago either — when royal progresses usually meant that something important was afoot—perhaps a secret treaty: maybe a princely marriage for political reasons. Those exciting days ended with the enunciation of President Wilson's fourteen points, but even in our post-war democratic world, there still survives a glamour surrounding the movements of those who still wear crowns and live in palaces—particularly when the crowns and palaces have their setting in the romantic East.

King Fuad of Egypt is visiting Greece this month. He has already made foreign tours to most of the great capitals of Europe, and is not only almost the most-traveled monarch of our times, but also by far the best-informed monarch that Egypt with all its past pharaohs and satraps, khedives and sultans, has ever had.

I remember five years ago, at a dinner party in Cairo, sitting between two distinguished men—an American and a Belgian—who had both had royal audiences that very morning. The American was a missionary from northern Kurdistan. "The King," he told me, "talked of my work among the Assyrian Christians on Lake Urmia and seemed to know everything about their history and the conditions of their life; even the details of their terrible war sufferings. My interview was delightful —just one sympathetic expert talking to another." The Belgian had been equally impressed. "He discussed our colonization of the Congo with astounding detail—how our occupation had begun and the story of Stanley's treaty, the regretted horrors of 'Red Rubber' and finally the serious tackling of a mishandled problem by our enlightened King Albert. A charming experience for me and deeply affecting. Egypt is lucky in her King."

* * *

There is a real spice of romance—that perhaps overused word—in the fact that King Fuad is today King of Egypt. Born in 1868, Prince Fuad was the youngest son of the Khedive Ismail, during whose short reign of 15 years the country was reduced from comfortable solvency to utter bankruptcy and misery. But for the first five years of Prince Fuad's life he lived brilliantly and easily. From the windows of his nursery in the Palace of Giza, near Cairo, he saw his father, seated beside the Empress Eugenie of the French, ride gayly past as he escorted her to see the Pyramids along the marvelous four-mile road which in the incredible time of four short weeks he had had built on a 20-foot-high dike planned sheer across the Nile mud flats. That was in 1869, and the Empress had come to open the Suez Canal.

But that great pageant was the last episode of the great days of Ismail. Soon his debts began to smother him and in 1876 French and British financial commissioners arrived to take charge on behalf of the European bondholders. For two years they strove vainly to bring order into the country's finances. But when a crisis arose in which the commissioners all but lost their lives, Ismail had to abdicate, and his eldest son, Tewfik, succeeded him as Khedive; while his youngest, Fuad, accompanied him into exile in Italy.

An exiled family—especially a discredited and impoverished royal family —is a pathetic spectacle, and the young Prince's adolescence was not promising. He was educated simply in Naples and later graduated through the Military College of Turin into the Italian Corps of Artillery; but until 1895, when his father died, he lived the unsatisfying existence of a Prince away from home, apparently without a future. Ismail's passing, however, altered the current of his life. Permission was given him to return to Egypt, and a post was found for him in Cairo in the Egyptian Court of his nephew, the young Abbas Hilmi, who had meanwhile succeeded to the Khedivate of Egypt.

For the next fifteen years the Prince —one of many Princes of the Khedivial House—remained in Cairo almost unnoticed. Yet during this time he organized the Egyptian University on a more modern basis. And then came the first great event of his life. During his long residence in Italy he had made for himself many important friends who had formed a high and well-founded opinion of his quality and intelligence; and in 1913, the precariously-held-together Ottoman Empire suffered complete defeat at the hands of M. Venizelos's Balkan League. As a result all the old Turkish provinces in Europe were put into the melting pot and, when the pre-war concert of Europe decided that Albania must become an independent kingdom, Italy proposed Prince Fuad as a candidate for the Albanian throne. Albania would have welcomed his selection. He was a Moslem and Albania was a Moslem country; and into the bargain he had in his veins pure Albanian blood from his great-grandfather, Mohamed Ali the Great, who had come to Egypt from Kavalla in Napoleonic times to found the present Egyptian dynasty.

But Italian and Albanian support in those days was far too weak to withstand the pressure of Germany's *Weltpolitik*. Berlin had determined to control the Balkans politically and Albania must not become an Italian appanage.

Acme

KING FUAD ENTERS THE ROYAL COACH AFTER OPENING THE EGYPTIAN PARLIAMENT AT CAIRO

So the German Prince William of Wied became—for a fortnight in the summer of 1914—the Mpret of Albania, and Prince Fuad remained in Egypt.

It is old history now how, on the outbreak of the great war, the Khedive Abbas Hilmi threw in his lot with Turkey and Germany and was deposed. He was succeeded by his uncle, Hussein, another brother of Prince Fuad, and the British Government declared its protectorate over Egypt, which simultaneously became a Sultanate. Sultan Hussein died in 1917 and, as his successor, the choice fell on Prince Fuad. His position was undeniably difficult. The fortunes of the allies, whose cause he had espoused, were at a low ebb. The Germans were still successfully invading France and had overrun Roumania and northern Italy, and Russia was in revolution and had seceded from the allies. Sultan Fuad's situation was still very uncertain, with a rival nephew in Constantinople only waiting for the final German triumph to return to his Egyptian throne.

* * *

Nineteen eighteen saw the collapse of the Central Powers, but it also witnessed the sudden rise of a sturdy Egyptian nationalism which demanded the summary abolition of the British protectorate. Early in 1919, this agitation came to a head and for three terrible weeks Egypt was plunged in revolution. The revolt was suppressed, but the work of pacification was a slow and difficult process. Its ultimate success was due in no small part to Sultan Fuad. Unostentatiously, he somehow kept government going, and eventually Egypt reaped where he had sown. In February, 1922, the British Government removed the protectorate, and recognized the independence of Egypt, and Sultan Fuad became her first King.

That was twelve years ago; and twelve years ago many there were who prophesied the early dissolution and decay of a young and unstable kingdom. Bad times there have been—times of bloodshed and times of bitter political strife with, in the earliest days, an unpleasantly unsettling sequence of unhappy short-lived ministries. But somehow government did survive, and gradually Egypt found her feet.

* * *

History traditionally writes its pages slowly, but, when the history of Egypt's first decade of independence comes to be written, it undoubtedly will be written around the personality of her first King. Through those difficult years, he has been the deciding factor of stability. His was the task in times of crisis to find fresh administrators where others had failed, and to guide their nervous steps in the early days of difficult ministry. His was the responsibility to advise and to check, to preach now caution, now advance—in a word, to rule. And today he does rule Egypt, and today the Egypt which he rules is peaceful and progressive and, despite the storm of the world depression, has consistently balanced her budget without resort to excessive taxation.

Above all, however, Egypt has become very Egyptian. Today there is an Egyptian Conservatoire of Music, Egyptian Schools of Painting and Sculpture and an Egyptian drama. Egypt plays in the Davis Cup, and her athletes compete in the Olympic Games. In a word, Egypt—a national Egypt—has been put on the map.

And for this phenomenon King Fuad as universal patron of his country has been very largely responsible. Of him it may be said without paradox: "Some are born great; some achieve greatness; and some have greatness thrust upon them." Born a Prince, he had a Sultanate thrust upon him and has achieved kingship. And as it were, to epitomize the facts of his eventful life, one of the features of his visit to Greece is his unveiling at Kavalla, as King of Egypt, of the statue of his great-grandfather, Mohamed Ali, whose Albanian blood all but placed him—now King Fuad of Egypt—on the throne of Albania.

Aerial Chains Are Linking an Empire

Britain's Far-Reaching Airways, Extending Over Land and Sea, Are Fast Welding Its Dominions Into a Stronger and Closer Federation

By John A. May

BRITAIN IS A LITTLE ISLAND. A fast airplane can fly from end to end in under five hours—across the widest part in just over one hour. And yet, paradoxically, Britain thinks of aviation, not in terms of hundreds, but in terms of thousands and tens of thousands of miles.

Only in the last few months have internal air lines been started in Britain. Now already there are some half a dozen regular lines. At the beginning of the year there was only one. Yet for many years Britain has been air-minded; only, instead of short hundred-mile trips, air routes have meant to Englishmen journeys of perhaps 10,000 miles. They have meant over ten days' air travel. They have meant regular running half way round the world and most of the way across it. They have meant dreams of enthusiasts coming true. And they mean Empire.

The distant Dominion of Australia is always spoken of as being on the opposite side of the earth to Britain—witness the child's suspicion that Australians walk upside down. But before long, even perhaps by the end of the year, a regular air service between London and Australia will be in operation. Everything is prepared. Already bids have been received by the Australian Government for the contract to run the Australian division of the service from Singapore to Darwin.

And even while experts are mapping out final details of the Australian route, the British Government is already thinking of extending its commercial air services to Hong Kong. Business men in the East are demanding aerial communication with Britain.

Then only one main part of the Empire will be left without aerial bond with the mother country. Between Canada and Great Britain roll 3000 miles of sea. Inevitably, Canada must remain the last Dominion linked to Britain only by the vessels of the ocean. But even the Atlantic air service is not as far off as some persons imagine. Progress today is rapid.

Serious discussions are being conducted between main air lines on either side of the Atlantic. Colonel Lindbergh has completed a successful survey of a possible northern route by way of Iceland and a southern route via the Azores. And Pan American Airways are already establishing, with the coöperation of Imperial Airways of Britain, a preliminary line to Bermuda. Meanwhile Pan American and Imperial already have reached an agreement between themselves which assures coordination of interests as soon as transatlantic services are within the bounds of possibility.

While Canada awaits, momentarily defeated by the ocean, many distant parts of the Empire are already linked to Britain. The huts of Africa are only a few days away from the imposing buildings which flank the river Thames. Silver wings carry Old Father Time on a crazy ride. His seasons tumble headlong over one another as he is borne through the air. Summer follows quickly on the heels of winter. In a day, cold fog gives way to clear blue sky. Another day and the blue is deeper and the sun fiercer until before long the atmosphere is tropical. Then quickly the tropics fade into the velvet of a southern summer.

London to Cape Town—London to Delhi—London to Singapore. Regularly the mails are loaded, and the passengers taken aboard, beside the control tower of the huge airport at Croydon. They are flown to Paris. Across France and Italy, to Brindisi, they are hauled by train. Then into the air over the blue Mediterranean. They pass over Egypt, they swoop over Palestine, Iraq, India, Burma, Siam, Malaya—names which have seemed remote and mystic. Or they are winged over Africa, down the ancient Nile into Kenya and Nairobi, on and on to Cape Town.

And because such flights may mean 10 days in the air, the passengers are rested on land. How different one night from the next! One evening at classic Athens, then in mysterious Cairo with round, spiked domes and thrusting minarets. Then on perhaps to some central African rest camp, where the landing field has been cut out of the jungle and the central heating seems strangely incongruous with the hidden darknesses outside. Or a night in Palestine, and across the desert to Basra, transported as in some Arabian story to the contrast of an Indian town for the next night's sleep.

This continual change of scenery—one minute thick scrub, the next dark swamp—illustrates effectively some of the difficulties which have reared themselves against the development of the air lines which stretch across the Empire. In the rainy season some of the landing grounds are little more than swamps with a narrow central runway. Others lie in the hard-swept sands of a fiery desert. The airports are often only a cluster of huts. At one African airport where a pilot who was late brought an air liner down for gasoline, a native official urged the captain of the plane not to fly on as the villagers were about to have their weekly movie show. They would, the official explained excitedly, be unable to use their electricity supply both to light the landing field for the take-off and to work the movie apparatus.

With vagaries of nature to cope with as well as the ordinary troubles of air transport, progress of the Empire air services has been hard won. But Imperial Airways, who are the government contractors for air services, have made a never flagging advance.

Founded in 1924, from an amalgamation of four air lines, they controlled originally only three European routes, and one flying boat service between Southampton and the Channel Isles. In 1926, the first intimation of intended Empire networks was given by the start of a line between Cairo, Baghdad and Basra.

By 1929, this had been extended to India, and at the other end had been connected with London. The line stretched tentatively down the Nile and into central Africa in 1931, and, thanks to the survey work of Sir Alan Cobham, Cape Town was linked with London in 1932. Last year the India route pushed on to Singapore.

Singapore represents the last link on the Australian chain. But it has been no easy matter to make the joint. Details given by the Australian Government for the types of planes to make the journey show that it will be a stern test of the material at hand. No airplane to be used on this service will be allowed to have a range of less than 600 miles against a 30-mile-an-hour wind. No plane may fly the route which cannot fly level at 2000 feet with one engine out of commission. And, by the fifth year of the service, no plane will be commissioned which has not a speed of more than 125 miles an hour.

As the company running the line must be Australian, Imperial Airways have formed, with an Australian line, a special subsidiary company with the object of securing the contract to run this portion of the airway. Should this company's bid be accepted, the line will very soon be put into operation, for not only have Imperial Airways the organization, the equipment and the experience, but they have the necessary aircraft.

Starting in 1924 with 17 machines of eight different types, and none with more than two engines, Imperial Airways today have over 40 thoroughly efficient machines of about four different types. They have developed to a high pitch of efficiency the multi-engined type of craft. One carries 40 passengers in Pullman-car comfort over European sections of the route. The latest type, four-engined monoplanes, are used for high speed flying at high altitudes, on the Empire routes. They have accommodation for nine passengers, a crew of three and about a ton of mail. About 20 per cent of Imperial Airways' machines will average 150 miles per hour.

Experience with such aircraft on the Australian route will prove a definite advance toward the Atlantic air line. But to brave the winds of the Atlantic, air liners will have to develop both more speed and range. For they must not only be able to carry a large pay load to make the service worth while, but for safety they will have to be able to cruise at well over 150 miles an hour, have a range of more than 1000 miles, and be capable of continuing level flight for nearly that distance with one engine silent. As soon as such air liners are built a transatlantic service will be ready to operate—providing there is a large enough demand for it.

Meanwhile, Imperial Airways will con-

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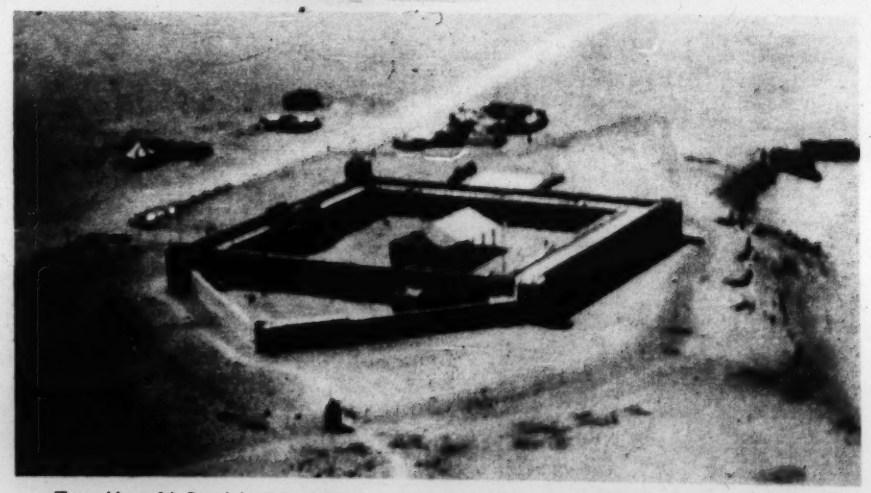


Top: Alexandria-Ras-el-tin Palace, Egypt, as Seen From the Air. (Courtesy of Imperial Airways).
Center: An Arabian Scans the Sky for the Passing of a British Airplane (Courtesy of Imperial Airways).
Bottom: Aerodrome at Basra in Asiatic Turkey. (© American Colony, Jerusalem).

Go-Giving in the Race for Human Progress

Go-Getting Fallacies, Uncovered by the Long Period of Economic Disturbance, Move Into the Background as Factors in Promoting the World's Business Interests

By Vash Young

IN A NEW ENGLAND CITY, a man now in his middle thirties heads one of the largest businesses of its kind. His life story typifies and illustrates what American business has been going through during the past 10 years, and the interesting opportunities which lie ahead through a change that is possible to us all. In this man's life has been wrought a transformation which is due entirely to a change from go-getting to go-giving. Go-giving seems inevitable through natural evolution, but the necessities of the times should hasten the process.

Thirty-odd years ago, a young couple was gladdened by the birth of a son. He became their all-absorbing passion. The parental obsession that nothing was too good for their boy possessed them completely. With joy and consecration they planned for his future.

In humble circumstances, and never having enjoyed educational or cultural advantages themselves, the parents decided that the lad must have all the good things they had missed. The whole life in that home was centered on the expectation of making their dream come true.

The ensuing years found them veritable slaves to their son's future. Rigid self-denial conserved every penny not needed for absolute necessities. Pampered and catered to at home, the boy became rather hopelessly spoiled. He began to think of himself as a bit better than the general run, and the getting habit dominated him completely. He became supercilious, snobbish and calculating.

As a scholar, he stood high in all his classes, and by the time he reached 16, he seemed to consider the world his footstool. He was getting everything he desired with comparative ease. He lorded it over the folks at home and outsiders made much of him because of his standing in school.

Suddenly trouble came in a most unexpected form. This boy, who had enjoyed the best of health, was stricken with an illness which is considered very serious. It abruptly interrupted all of his ambitious plans and cast a dark cloud upon his future.

The father and mother were in despair. They took every step they could to conquer the problem thus presented. Money painfully saved through the years was now devoted to an attempt to effect a cure. Still further sacrifices were made so that specialists could be called in to treat the boy.

There followed months of heartache and unhappiness. The patient was sent from sanitarium to sanitarium in a desperate search for relief, but to no avail. The day finally came when he was returned to his home with the discouraging verdict, "incurable."

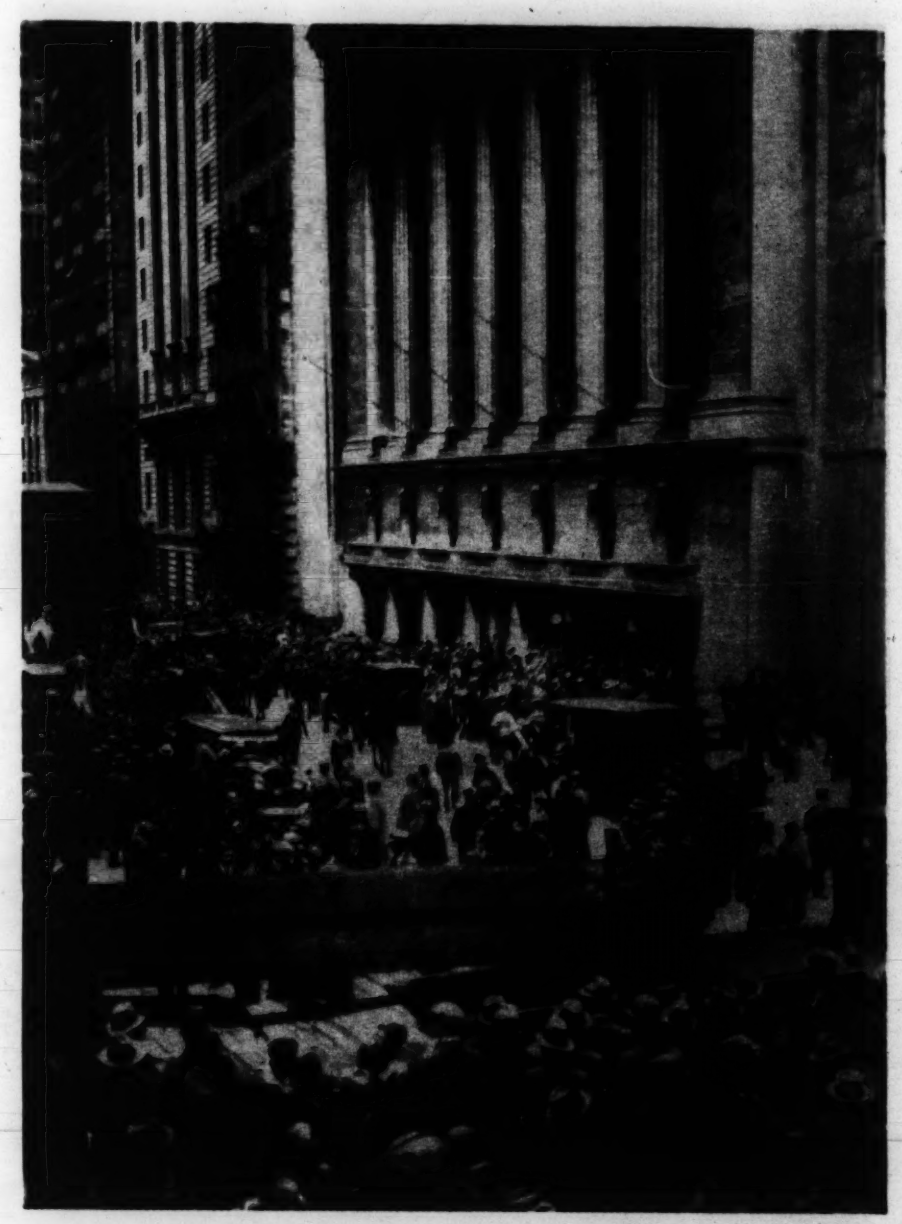
* * *

But now the real turmoil broke loose. The "captor had become captive," and all the fury of a trapped lion raged in the boy. Compelled to sit idle, day after day, contemplating the disaster which had overtaken him, he began to make life still more miserable for his parents and himself.

Believing that diet might remedy his condition, he made a study of the subject and nagged his mother to distraction over the preparation of each meal. He complained about everything and everybody. This maddening stoppage to his ambitions had made his whole world black.

One day something happened which proves that the getting habit and negative thinking in general often destroy themselves in the end. For the first time he started to think of someone other than himself. He saw his predicament from a new angle and pushed self-pity aside long enough to engage in some profitable "stock taking." He realized what a poor sport he had been, and how unfairly he had acted toward his parents. His failure to appreciate their sacrifices swept him with a wave of sincere regret.

This change opened the door to an unfamiliar visitor. The spirit of *giving* came into his life and a wonderful transformation took place. With gratitude and love he made up his mind that he would repay his parents for all the privations they had suffered in his behalf. It was far from clear how this might be accomplished, but he felt sure that a way would be opened to him. Abruptly he cut off all complaining and whining and began to express appreciation to his father and mother for their love and for all that they had done for him. Immediately the whole family changed for the better.



"IN 1929, THE GETTING HABIT HAD SUCH A VIOLENT SMASH-UP THAT EVER SINCE MANY HAVE BEEN . . . SEEKING A REMEDY"

(Scene Outside the New York Stock Exchange at the Time of the "Big Crash")

Now that his thoughts were turned away from himself, some useful ideas put in their appearance. That seems to be the way in a life devoted to giving. As the boy considered the welfare of his parents and forgot his own troubles he heard Opportunity knocking at the door and saying, "Here I am, son; ready to help you."

Christmas was approaching. He had been yearning to do something which would be useful and constructive; it did not matter how humble the work might be. Friends suggested that he might learn how to color printed greeting cards. Although he had no talent in that direction he laboriously went to work. Through persistent and persevering effort he finally produced some cards that were salable. This modest start led to greater opportunities. Step by step he went on to more important work.

Today he heads a manufacturing company whose product is sold by many thousands of retailers in all parts of the country. For his father and mother he is able to provide a comfortable, well-appointed home. His character and idealism and genuine spirt of go-giving inspire all who meet him.

I have told this story in some detail because it shows so well what happens when the getting habit is replaced by the giving habit. It also shows how completely and unexpectedly the getting habit can wreck itself along the shores of human experience, and how quickly and perfectly the giving habit can come to the rescue.

In 1929 the getting habit had such a violent smash-up that ever since many have been analyzing the situation and seeking a remedy. Here and there many people have discovered that the best corrective was to change their thoughts from getting to giving. The reason for their success through this change has been simple. It is not easy to resist the business man or salesman who, instead of seeking selfishly to "get the business regardless," comes into the customer's presence with the motive of giving the best in merchandise and dealing with the buyer as he would himself be dealt with.

Resistance to go-getting salesmanship has increased noticeably. Go-getters of former years are bewildered. The sales executives over them are equally at sea. So are retail merchants and their clerks, while opposition to house-to-house selling has become so pronounced that some manufacturers who formerly sold only in that way are considering marketing their wares through stores.

Among young people, the aversion to becoming a salesman is common. In one high school where 154 boys were asked their first choice among vocations, only one replied that he wanted to become a salesman. Only 11 wanted to enter business.

These various difficulties and misconceptions are due to the persistent idolatry of the go-getter. We have seen it so long—on the stage, in novels, in articles, in speeches, and even in books on salesmanship—that with the collapse of go-getting we are discouraged and cannot see the way out. "The go-getter must go!" is the gist of many current articles and editorials in the business press, but no one seems to suggest something better to replace it.

Why not welcome go-giving, and give it a trial on a larger scale? If we must have an ideal salesman to look up to, why not make him the go-giver? It will not do merely to discard or disguise go-getting. We need something constructive and positive to take its place.

* * *

Go-giving is an activity which should appeal to everyone. It is eminently practical. It is not wearing, but stimulating and satisfying.

When stores lack patronage, or professional men and women fail to secure clients, the difficulty can usually be traced back to not enough go-giving. The best selling in all departments of living has always been based on the desire to give rather than striving to get to the utmost.

Go-giving has carried many a family successfully through the recent difficulties. It has been interesting to note how many women have earned money through making the most of their giving talents. We have all seen women who made everything from cup cakes to rustic furniture, and then marketed these wares to commercial advantage. Men, obsessed with the getting habit, drilled into them by superiors who worshipped the go-getter, have often fared badly through fixing their eyes on a financial objective rather than focussing desire on opportunities to give to others. The distinctions between the go-getter and the go-giver cannot always be sharply drawn. We distinguish between the two types by knowing the motive which animates them.

The primary motive of the go-getter is to get all the money he can—"to make a good living." The primary motive of the go-giver is to give himself a good *life*, knowing that as he does so, his business will take care of itself. I do not pretend that go-giving is new; it isn't. But it has never been pinned down and named in a way that caught imagination or distinguished it sufficiently from go-getting. And go-giving needs more publicity.

Recently I looked over a list of vocations, in search of those in which selling was unimportant. I reviewed the A's, including abbatoir workers, agate ware makers, air brush operators, artesian well drillers. I finished with zinc etchers and zither manufacturers, of whom there were still 30 in 1933. I could not discover a single vocation where one could dispense with the ability to get along harmoniously with others. And that is salesmanship.

It is the exploitation of the go-getter which has made so many think themselves unfitted for selling. They tell you:

"I'm too bashful."

"I haven't the personality."

"I'm not a good talker."

"I want work where I will be more useful."

"I don't like meeting people all day long."

The go-giver has found the answer to all these difficulties. Selling only that in which he believes, he finds nothing to make him bashful. He knows that attractiveness in his goods is the best "personality" to inject into selling. His unselfish intent gives him freedom of speech and plenty of courage. These, together with his sense of usefulness, carry him through the day's work restfully and confidently.

There are many other aspects of go-giving which recommend it in business, in the home, in schools, and in every situation where people want pleasant and profitable relationships.

Under the Big Top

White House Families Are Not Immune From the Al Trapeze' and Other 'Unparalleled Feat

Underwood

EVEN PRESIDENTS' WIVES ENJOY THE CIRCUS

Mrs. Hoover Is an Honor Guest at an Opening Performance of the Annual Society Event at Fort Myer.

By Floyd L. Bell

"HUMPH: IT'S BIG." That almost garrulous statement was Calvin Coolidge's expression of, for him, downright amazement at the gigantic proportions of Goliath, the sea elephant.

Presidents and their wives are, so the circus discloses as perhaps no other medium would, very much brothers and sisters of all of us.

It was in the "back yard" of the circus, that strange, yet intensely human spot where performers of the big top dress, dine and have their actual being. President Coolidge had been invited to view the gargantuan sea elephant—"the only one of its kind ever brought to these shores"—though, of course, the enthusiasm of the press agents took not once into account the fact that Goliath had an understudy swishing about in the waters of Sarasota Bay awaiting duty on call and that in the St. Louis Zoo two more of these animals reposed. That the President might not be obliged to walk in the mud and slime which ordinarily surrounded the vast tank where Goliath beat his vast body against the walls, a board walk had been erected around the place and from this vantage point the President, accompanied by an ever present Secret Service guard, John Ringling and the omnipresent press agent, walked slowly about for a period of at least 30 minutes. Viewing the gyrations of Goliath, not once did Mr. Coolidge utter a word. Then, just as he turned to leave, he looked at John Ringling and uttered the above wildly enthusiastic comment. That was all.

Yet Mr. Coolidge was a circus fan. Not only in name was he an honorary member of that organization of "Circus Fans" which is so unique in itself—and which has as active members diplomats, professional and business leaders and men and women of national importance—but he was actually a lover of the sawdust circles, while "the lady on the flying trapeze" awoke more than ordinary interest in this conservative man. Not that it is meant to imply there was even a vicarious romance between this product of Vermont and the smiling aerialist, but he did admire her work, her skill and grace and at one time actually went so far as to stop at her tent and say, "You are an artist."

Every President since the time of Theodore Roosevelt has been a devoted lover of the circus and every one—with the single exception of Herbert Hoover—has set aside one day in the year, when the circus visits Washington, to spend an entire afternoon beneath the white tops.

Earlier this year photographs appeared, as they do each spring, of the President throwing out the first baseball at major league openings. There have been enthusiastic baseball fans among our chief executives, notably Wilson and Harding, who kept a perfect score card such as the denizens of the press box might envy. But the main thought behind each of these first day appearances has been to convey to the great American public that "here is a man of your own kind, one who loves the national game and is a fan"—and such impressions have never yet been known to lose any votes for the party at the next election.

But it is at the circus that the Presidents have actually relaxed and again have become human. The first Roosevelt was the first openly to evince an interest in the circus and to express volubly his liking for it. Probably no man ever enjoyed himself more at a circus than did the smiling "Teddy" and perhaps because of his large family and the fact that he brought them to the circus much as the farmers of Iowa and Nebraska bring their offspring on circus day, he displayed an enthusiasm which left no doubt as to its sincerity.

In the light of later visits of Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth to the circus it is interesting to note that on one of her earlier visits with her father she slipped away in the midst of the excitement and was found eating peanuts and staring wide-eyed at a giraffe in the menagerie tent.

Taft, Wilson, Harding, Coolidge—all have been circus guests and each has expressed in his own peculiar way his enjoyment of the temporary revival of youthful interest in the gayly caparisoned idols of the white tops.

Each year just before the big circus visits Washington the press agent who happens that year to be "covering" the city makes an official visit to the White House. And there, ushered into the presence of the Chief Magistrate, he extends the special invitation to him to join the gay throngs and mingle with them on the midway and under the canvas covers. Actually the President never does "mingle," for in Washington—and only there—a special section is set aside for the official guests and on the day the President and the First Lady arrive a carpet is stretched from the point where their car enters the "back yard," through the rear entrance of the big top, across the center ring and directly into "Section G," the center and therefore most highly prized section of the reserved seats. Here the ordinary seats have been removed for six or seven rows and in their places have been installed chairs draped in the national colors, while in front of this section are flags and banners galore, including the President's own flag. It cannot well be told, and yet it must, that some of the chairs have been hurriedly borrowed from tents behind the scenes, that others are those in which ringmaster or bandmaster are wont to rest for a moment. Yet perhaps this would give a greater thrill to the President if he knew it. Then, as the circus band plays "Hail to the Chief"—and at one particular circus performance President Harding said, "How I hate that tune!"—the President and his party enter—for there must always be a bevy of admirals, generals and other dignitaries to accompany him.

The story is often told of President Taft that he once returned to the circus after his official visit. With hat pulled down and collar turned up he paid his way into the tent and sat in the unreserved seats, munching peanuts and hugely enjoying the show until in an unguarded moment he let fall his coat collar and a horrified White House attaché recognized him and notified the Secret Service agents, who rushed to that section and insisted that Mr. Taft accompany them. It is said that Mr. Taft, finally yielding, disgruntled and visibly angered, complained, "Can't a man even enjoy a circus without you fellows hanging around?"

President Harding was a sincere and enthusiastic circus fan. No man or woman, nor even child, who passed under the white tops enjoyed more the antics of the clowns, or the skill and grace of the riders and aerialists, than did this laughter-loving man from Ohio. Not only once, but time and again, did he come to the circus. One day, standing with one of the executives at the performers' entrance, he whimsically and almost wistfully said,

"John, if only you could arrange for me to travel with the circus for a month or two and let me take pot luck with

Ewing Galloway

A DEMONSTRATION OF G. O. P. ACTIVITY

A Group of Trained Elephants "Doing Their Act" in the Rings of a Big Circus.

WATCHING THE MAN ON THE

Mrs. Coolidge Points Out an Especially Difficult Feat While

Top With Presidents

m the Allure of 'the Daring Young Man on the Flying leled Feats' of the 'Greatest Show on Earth'

H. A. Atwell Studio

Associated Press Photo

HE MAN ON THE FLYING TRAPEZE
lly Difficult Feat While President Coolidge Smiles His Approval.

the rest of these folks, then I think I could return to Washington and be a better President."

Mr. Harding was indirectly related to one of the circus staff members. Mrs. Harding it was, in truth, who was the relative, and this favored executive was often a guest at the White House during the Harding régime.

Mr. Coolidge was as enthusiastic as one of his type could be over a circus and a photographer one day actually caught a snapshot of "silent" Calvin, smiling and waving his hand to a performer. But that photograph, after being printed in two editions, was suppressed. It was said by ill-advised friends of the President to be too informal.

President Wilson was another who thoroughly enjoyed his day at the circus. Always accompanied by several friends, he obtained his enjoyment much as the average citizen would at the showgrounds. He applauded vigorously and remained until the final notes of the band had been sounded. Mr. Wilson liked best the aerial and wire acts. He seemed never to tire of watching the daring Lillian Leitzel, the graceful Alfredo Codona or the dazzling Con Colleano in their acts of skill, and at one performance he asked to be taken back to the performers' tent that he might personally compliment them. To them he said,

"You know you people have a much better time than does any man who is President, and you please so many more people. There are no politicians seeking to criticize your acts." Perhaps even then he had become a trifle embittered against certain political groups.

The Hoovers were more reticent, though Mrs. Hoover always visited the circus and brought with her a number of children. But her visit seemed always more in the line of duty than a genuine pleasure. President Hoover always thanked the men who invited him and told them he would enjoy nothing better, but he pleaded attention to his official duties and never quite reached the point of attending. One of his secretaries once said, "The President honestly would like nothing more than to take a day off and attend the circus just as the clerk or the professional man does, but he feels, and nothing we could say would influence him otherwise, that he would be accused of forsaking his duties here."

And so in the Hoover Administration, Vice-President Curtis and his sister, Mrs. Dolly Gann, always attended as representatives of the nation, except of course on those rare occasions when

© Underwood

LAUNCHING A NEW DEAL IN SMILES
The President, Mrs. Roosevelt and Sistie Get a Good Laugh Out of the Circus.

Mrs. Hoover came in state. Mr. Curtis was just a Kansas boy again once he entered the tents and his delight knew no bounds when the "grand entry"—to circus folks it's the "spec"—wound its way around the tracks. Always a lover of horses, his chief interest lay in the menage act, that spectacle in which scores of "high school" horses obey the orders of their pulchritudinous riders.

In 1929 I visited Vice-President Curtis to extend the invitation as usual. With me was Merle Evans, bandmaster of the big circus and a former townsman of the Vice-President. The scene was much the same as that in any American business man's office. Reaching for a telephone, Mr. Curtis called his sister, told her of the invitation and said, "Dolly, can you arrange to go? You know how much I want to." Apparently Mrs. Gann demurred for just an instant, saying she had invited friends to dinner, whereupon Mr. Curtis said, "Oh well, call them up and invite them to go to the circus with us; they'll like it as well as we do, and we can eat with them after the show." And that is just what happened, and one of the friends, who happened to be Gen. John J. Pershing, "stole the show" from the Vice-President.

As we were about to leave the office of the Vice-President, he said, "By the way, if you are not too busy let me show you our own circus for a few minutes. You know, we have really the greatest show in the world over there in the Senate and some of our animals could never be tamed by John Ringling or P. T. Barnum." And with Bandmaster Evans, the Vice-President, one of his secretaries, the press agent and a couple of friends, the party rode over to the Senate in that funny little underground railway which runs from Senate chamber to the sacred precincts and there, perched near the presiding officer's chair, we listened in apparent awe and sometimes with subdued chuckles as the "lions" of the Senate roared. Then the Vice-President ordered his private automobile placed at the disposal of Merle and the press agent. Only once in a lifetime comes the thrill that we had when the car rolled onto the circus grounds and, in front of an awe-struck crowd, "a horn tooter and a pencil pusher" stepped majestically forth as the circus folk gazed at the Vice-President's initials emblazoned on the side of the car. Our entrance might have been much more dignified had not both Merle and myself stepped ingloriously into a huge pool of water and emerged covered with mud and confusion, greatly to the glee of our friends on the lot.

Ewing Galloway

"STEP RIGHT UP; ALL FOR A DIME, TEN CENTS"
The Side Show, With Its Array of "Freaks," Lends Zest to the Opening of the Big Show.

Of all the circus fans in the world none is more enthusiastic, more sincere than Mrs. Coolidge. Time and again she attended and well do all of us recall that rainy day in Duluth when she tramped through mud and water to her ankles and refused to receive any special attention, saying she wished to enjoy the circus just as did the thousands of others. The Coolidges that summer had their temporary "White House" in the woods of northern Wisconsin several miles from Duluth, Minn. A few days before the circus was to arrive in Duluth I drove over to the summer camp and invited the President and Mrs. Coolidge to spend the day "on the lot" when the circus came to town. The invitation was accepted at once and with an eagerness which left no doubt as to the feeling of pleasure they anticipated. But something intervened on circus day to keep the President from coming and so there arrived Mrs. Coolidge, John Coolidge, Everett Saunders, then secretary to the President, and three or four others of the presidential party. It had rained—how it had rained—all morning. The circus lot was a quagmire of mud. No one really believed the First Laly would come in such weather. But Carl Hathaway, superintendent of the circus, had taken no chances and had ordered the back yard kept as clean as was humanly possible in such weather and to have straw spread wherever the mud pools were too deep. And here another interesting sidelight enters. That same "Goliath" who had aroused President Coolidge to almost oratorical flights in Washington, had suddenly decided that morning to turn over quickly in his private railroad coach and in so doing had derailed the train. This caused a delay of several hours in reaching Duluth with much of the circus rolling stock. Mrs. Coolidge arrived just before the scheduled time for the opening performance and was regretfully told that it would be at least two hours before the performance could begin. Smiling, she said,

"Well, that's nice. Now I can be a real trouper and get some of the thrills you people must get in overcoming

(Continued on Page 13)

Cabinet Wives Appear in Many Roles

Care of Children, Management of the Home, Service in Political Office and Writing Books Are Merged With the Activities of Washington Social Life

By Corinne Reid Frazier

THE DARK-HAIRED, brown-eyed Ilo Brown of Indianola, Iowa, who married "young Henry Wallace" 20 years ago, and has borne him three children, the eldest now 18, seems scarcely more than the girl he wooed and won in a college-day romance.

Slim and fresh-skinned, with the loveliest of smiles, Mrs. Wallace is by way of being the Cabinet beauty. Always smartly-gowned and well-groomed, without affecting the ultra in either modes or manners, she has personal charm as great as her physical beauty.

Perhaps it is the youthful and unassuming appearance of both the Secretary of Agriculture and his wife which causes them more often to be mistaken for a young couple just getting a start in the world, than two of the bright particular stars in the New Deal sky. This may account also for the amusing experience of their young daughter, Jean, last spring when she asked her Des Moines teacher for her report card ahead of schedule.

"Why do you want it now, Jean?" puzzled the teacher

"Because we're moving to Washington," replied Jean in the typical Wallace manner. No horn tooting for Jean!

"Washington, Iowa?" she was pressed.

"No, Washington, D. C.," Jean replied, getting red.

"Goodness, why are you going way out there?"

"Because," said Jean in an excess of modesty, "my father's got a job there."

And she let it go at that.

Whether it be in Des Moines or in Washington, life, for Mrs. Wallace, revolves around Henry Browne, Robert and Jean. Aside from her official duties, she has few interests that are not their interests—and, as she points out, would have no time to pursue outside interests if she had them.

Her one objection to playing the rôle of Cabinet lady is that it makes such heavy demands upon her time that she is unable to spend as much of each day as she would like to spend in the company of her daughter and two sons.

"There's no chance of my feeling the need for outside interests while I have them," she laughs. "Life is far too fascinating—and full of surprises. Take Bob's snakes, for instance . . ."

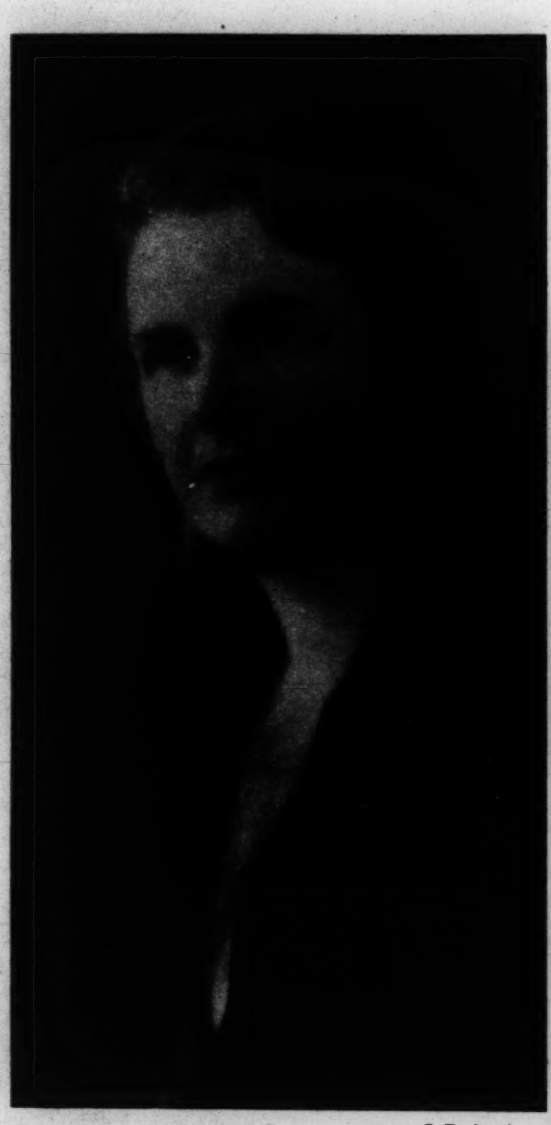
Especially for the mother of Bob, one gathers, is life "just one surprise after another." Bob, who is 15, is at the collecting age.

"A collector of sorts? Rather, a collector of all sorts," chuckles Ilo Wallace. "His tastes are varied."

Once it was hawks. Rare species of hawks. But, hawks, Bob found a bit difficult to handle in a modern apartment. So, the Washington Zoo became richer by several of these birds last year, one especially fine red-tailed hawk from Borneo. "The gift of Robert Wallace" reads the label on the cage.

Bob didn't mind parting with his hawks so much, for his collector's fancy at this juncture was stirred by the charms of the snake. So, then, it was snakes. Long snakes and short snakes . . . quite a number of them, nurtured in his own private quarters for weeks before his mother even suspected their existence.

"Just one of those little surprises," she smiles, recalling the day when, quite by chance, she learned of these strange additions to the family circle.



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MRS. HENRY WALLACE

Needless to say, she was somewhat startled, when, upon asking her son what he had in a peculiar looking sack she had noticed hanging on his door, he replied,

"Oh, were you the one who joggled it open? I wondered who had let him out. I've been looking all over the place for that snake!"

"Snake! You mean you have a snake in there?"

"Had one," corrected the collector, grinning. "He's out now, you see. But, don't worry, Mother, I think I can find him."

So they had a family snake hunt, and fortunately recovered the wanderer before his travels had carried him to foreign fields, where he might not have been appreciated by urban hotel guests. The Wallaces live at a fashionable residential hotel.

Since the snake was now "out of the bag," literally, Bob took his mother fully into his secret and exhibited his entire stock of reptiles, which included several cherished in the bathroom. He even allowed her the high privilege of witnessing their bath—in his own tub.

It was with a sigh of positive relief that she observed, some time later, a waning of interest in snakes and saw Bob carry off the last of them for deposit, also, with his friend, Dr. Mann, of the zoo.

"I didn't make a murmur when his next collection began to materialize," she confesses. "Fish—tropical fish, bred in little glass aquariums he has rigged up, also in his holy of holies—the bathroom."

Fortunately for Bob, his mother is possessed of a deep understanding, and a wholesome respect for the ambitions of youth. It is this tolerance, coupled with a keen sense of humor, which one reads in the serenity of her face.

IN ANNA WILMARTH ICKES, wife of the Secretary of the Interior, we have the first Cabinet wife to hold down a political job simultaneously with her husband.

It scarcely need be mentioned that Mrs. Ickes is a member of the General Assembly of Illinois. The details of her six-year career as a representative of the famous shoestring district which surrounds Chicago, embracing 98 municipalities of Cook County, have been reviewed repeatedly in the press.

A thorough student of legislature, with a keen perception of the political machinery of the state structure, and a passion for doing the job for the job's sake, rather than for some far-away ultimate aim, Anna Ickes presents a businesslike, impersonal appearance to the casual eye, which is belied in the kindly smile and the genuine warm-hearted, motherly nature that goes with that smile.

MRS. HAROLD L. ICKES

The mother of four children—three boys and one girl, all of whom are grown now—Mrs. Ickes has a friendly sympathy for the problems of youth. It was not until her own children were off at school and she found time on her hands, that she actively entered the political field.

She is the only one of the "political three" of the Cabinet wives with an auxiliary interest or hobby that amounts almost to a career in itself. Mrs. Ickes is an archæologist and a recognized authority on the life and history of the Indians of the Southwest. Her book, *Mesa Land*, which she declares "just wrote itself," gives us, as the subtitle indicates, the history and romance of the Southwest in the language of one who is not only observer, but friend of the red man; versed in his ways and with an intimate knowledge of his capacity, his character, and the exploitation which has worked havoc upon his race. It is the result of years of study and close contact.

Despite her political and archæological achievements—of which any man might well be proud—despite the crisp tones of her voice and the simple severity of her everyday appearance, from neatly combed pompadour, innocent of wave, to the tips of her sensible walking shoes, Mrs. Ickes is by no means a feminist. She believes that there are jobs and careers which are unsuited to women; and others especially suited to them. But, also, she is convinced that the job of legislator is in neither of these classes.

"The task of serving in one's state or national legislature is not one that can be discussed in terms of sex," she declares, emphatically. "It must be considered in terms of the individual." It is a matter entirely of whether a person is interested in and capable of grasping the technique of political machinery. If so, he or she will make a success as a legislative representative: if not, failure is written on the wall before the career begins.

Quite as important as the legislative turn of mind, in Mrs. Ickes' opinion, is the proper attitude toward the job.

"I am always sorry when people obviously regard their seats in the State Assembly as a stepping-stone to so-called 'greater things.'

"The best representatives of their people are those who enter their duties with a sense of devotion to their own state and not with their eye on anything beyond. They are the ones who give real service. Those who consider the State Assembly as merely a stepping-stone invariably give poor service to the citizens they represent.

"Some of the finest statesmen in the country are men and women who have devoted a lifetime of service to the precincts within their own districts. In the last analysis, there is where our first loyalties lie."

Mrs. Ickes' reason for refusing to run for reëlection this year, she explains, is entirely a matter of residence. "My home has now been moved to Washington, and there was nothing else to do," she says philosophically. "Although I have a deep affection for my own job, I have a tremendous interest and faith in the efforts that are being made in Washington, and enjoy being there so much."

Mrs. Ickes is a Republican, but this does not prevent her from recognizing the worth-while features of the New Deal.

Mrs Ickes, naturally, is one of the "public speaking" ladies of the Cabinet—a new species in Washington! She is asked constantly to address this or that organization on timely political subjects, not as the wife of the Secretary of the Interior, but as a member of the Illinois Assembly.

Some of Mrs. Ickes' bills have had rough sailing, but she has battled for them ceaselessly with a fearless, disinterested spirit. In a departure from her major legislative program, she introduced and secured the enactment of a bill during the last term, which repealed the notorious Crowe Special State's Attorney's Act, that restricted the power of courts to appoint a special prosecutor.

Among the New Books

Still a Lost Biography

The Life and Misadventures of Miguel de Cervántes, by Mariano Tomás. London: Allen and Unwin. 10s. 6d. net. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.

Cervantes and the Magicians, by Roger Boutet de Monvel. London: Hurst and Blackett. 18s. net.

WHEN THE KNOWN FACTS of an author's life are few, biography relapses into speculation, the most legitimate kind springing from a study of his works. The connection between an author's life and his works is not, however, the simple one of direct translation. In the case of Cervantes it is difficult to deduce any facts from "Don Quixote" even though, as is the opinion of most critics, the unhappy knight may be a piece of self-portraiture. The biographer has to content himself with a spare string of distantly connected episodes and can draw only in the flat. The story can be told in a few lines: a childhood in wandering poverty led to a period of martial adventures in which Cervantes lost the use of his left hand. This period ended in five years' captivity in Algiers, and was succeeded by a string of misfortunes, chiefly financial, which held him in the grip of poverty to the end of his days.

* * *

The troubles that come to the lives of other great men whose lives are thoroughly well-known can be traced to their causes and fitted to a psychological pattern. Where this cannot be done, calamity seems irresponsible and fortuitous; and, in consequence, our dominating emotion is pity. Whom fate has handled so inexplicably roughly, we must treat with peculiar gentleness. This is the attitude of Don Mariano Tomás, and a very laudable one it is. Its defect is that it moves unconsciously from pity and gentleness to a certain tender fancifulness of manner and attitude (springing, of course, from a proper reverence for the genius of Cervantes), but somewhat too sweet and tender for the man who faced the world with dignity, fearlessness and the resources of a roving disposition. For it seems that wandering was not thrust upon Cervantes; or rather, that if it was thrust upon him he had wandering already in his blood. Nor should we necessarily agree that a genius so magnanimous and benign must have his life treated as if it were a frail plant. I do not think that Don Mariano Tomás really holds this view; but his manner does seem, because of its very gentleness, to weaken the man. From the few facts available, it would be possible to present Cervantes as a romantic character or as a mystic. A picaresque version of the life would be equally suitable. M. de Monvel's Life, excessively amplified by Mrs. Amabel Williams Ellis, takes the romantic view.

* * *

The wanderer, the soldier and the poet are three marked strains in Cervantes' nature and the wanderer was his type by heritage, upbringing and hard experience. With his father, the humble itinerant apothecary, he had tramped the roads of Spain in poverty during his childhood; in manhood, as a soldier, he saw Italy, fought at Lepanto and was imprisoned in Algiers. He was in Oran and Portugal where it has been supposed—though Fitz-Maurice Kelly disagrees—that he met the mother of his natural daughter. His tax-gathering occupations took him all over Andalusia. He was in Toledo, Madrid and Vallodolid. And in the endless and fruitless search for a post in reward for his military services, the unwanted hero applied at one time for a post in South America. Except for the years when old age and poverty reunited them, he scarcely lived with his wife at all, could not apparently afford to keep her, and indeed had married her, in face of fierce family opposition, for her dowry. He was courageous and adventurous in action. In his attempts to escape from Algiers he always led and always took the blame; he was most proud of his glory in having served at Lepanto—more proud, it is said, than of having written "Don Quixote"; and later in the uncongenial job of tax-gathering, which was to land him several times in jail, he certainly behaved sternly if not high handedly. One pictures, indeed, a rash and improvident man. All we know of him indicates a man with an unexampled capacity for getting into trouble; and too impoverished to get out of it.

But whatever further information is discovered we can be finally convinced of the quality of *innocence* in Cervantes, which is indeed the quality of the Knight of the Doleful Countenance. Pity seems an irrelevance. One recalls the remark of certain French noblemen who visited him in old age, and which is quoted by Don Mariano:

"If it be necessity that has compelled him to write, please God that he may never have abundance, so that, poor himself, he may continue to enrich the whole world with his works."

Of the two books, Don Mariano's is by far the more satisfying. The French one, a more ebullient volume, is poorly illustrated, and is given to a distressing type of rhetorical question: "What was the youthful Miguel thinking?" The answer is that the biographer cannot possibly know. The book is, moreover, padded out with pages of this kind of thing:

"And as the squat church-tower of Esquivias grew smaller and smaller in the distance until it disappeared from sight entirely, a bitter feeling of sadness, such as he had never known before, took possession of him"—which is a gratuitous commonplace. As the translator has almost doubled the length of the original French version, it is impossible to say whose is the blame. But both books supply the appropriate historical background, both stick to the known facts and do not introduce the now discredited scandals and are animated by a genuine fervor for their subject.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Mr. Monkhouse's Russia

Moscow, 1911-1933, by Allan Monkhouse. Boston: Little, Brown. $3.50.

AS THE CHIEF ENGINEER of the Metropolitan-Vickers Company in Russia, Mr. Allan Monkhouse naturally became the central figure of the trial of six British subjects, engineers in the employ of the Metropolitan-Vickers Company, and of a number of Russians on charges of espionage, sabotage and bribery. The trial, ending as it did with the acquittal of one of the British defendants, the conviction and deportation of three others, including Mr. Monkhouse, and the infliction of prison sentences upon two others, excited international interest and led to strained relations and a temporary virtual suspension of commercial intercourse between Great Britain and the Soviet Union.

In view of Mr. Monkhouse's expressed conviction that he and his colleagues were the victims of a "frame-up," designed to divert public attention in the Soviet Union from the hardships and partial failures of the first Five-Year Plan, his book is strikingly moderate and temperate in tone. It is not the aggrieved outburst of a man smarting under a sense of personal injustice; it is rather a dispassionate survey of Russian life and economic and social conditions by an engineer whose experience in Russia stretches over two decades and who, while he does not accept the Communist system and philosophy, is able and willing to recognize merit and progress wherever they have been achieved under the new régime.

Mr. Monkhouse is most informing when he deals with subjects which are closely related to his special field of engineering, such as industrial construction and output, and problems of industrial management. Mr. Monkhouse's firm was installing electrical equipment in many industrial districts of the Soviet Union; and his facilities for first-hand observation and for collecting information were excellent. He cites facts and figures to show that the Soviet Union had made a substantial advance on the road toward industrialization. At the same time he offers the following pertinent criticisms, which are not infrequently voiced by other foreign engineers and specialists in the Soviet Union:

> Only too often expensive foreign equipment is forced beyond its capacity, with deleterious results. . . . Among the organizers of industry the fear of taking responsibility now constitutes a serious problem. The punishment almost invariably meted out to those who commit an error of judgment, which may be interpreted as sabotage or counter-revolution, may partially explain the attitude of extreme caution which characterizes the actions of most responsible officials in Soviet organizations at the present time. . . . Not infrequently I heard high-placed officials boasting of what they apparently genuinely believed to be new and original developments, when in actual fact some technical process, which had long been developed and regarded as standard practice in Great Britain and America, had been mastered in the U. S. S. R.

He rightly points to agriculture as the weakest point in Russian development during the last few years, and dwells on the cruel treatment meted out to the more prosperous peasants as the darkest aspect of a many-sided era.

The author more than once emphasizes the hold the Soviet régime has gained on the Russian younger generation: a hold which he attributes to intensive propaganda, to isolation from the outside world, and to the opportunities for young men of ability (provided they are not handicapped by an unfavorable "class origin") under the scheme of national economic development which is being carried out. He is quite confident of the stability of the Soviet régime.

W. H. CHAMBERLIN

Additional book reviews appear on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week.*

On the Veranda

By S. W.

For a Cause

The Heritage of Music, Vol. II. by Hubert J. Foss. New York: Oxford University Press. London: Humphrey Milford. $3.

GENTLE PUBLISHER we may call the person, or the group of persons, that guides the destinies of the Oxford University Press and that confers, from time to time, a benefaction on the Gentle Reader who happens to be interested in music. For the head of that institution, be it one man or a committee, some years ago determined on a policy of issuing biographies of composers, guides to the works of the masters, dictionaries, cyclopedias, vocal scores and courses of piano study; in fact, almost every kind of book or folio that could furnish enlightenment on the subject of sound and tone to English-speaking peoples.

* * *

As a main purpose, the management may have desired to rescue and revive a civilization that stood damaged and weakened by war; or, it may have hoped to give the house an especial position before the world as patron of the polite arts; or, again, it may have contemplated realistic gain and profit. But in any case, the policy has been held to and has resulted in many additions to the library shelf that are original and awakening.

Here, now, is a medium-sized, light-to-handle, red-buckram-bound example, just right for the veranda and the casual hour, containing 12 essays by as many writers, on as many composers. To glance back, after a partial perusal, at the title page, we may with good reason cancel the words, "collected and edited," which appear there, and allow Mr. Hubert J. Foss credit for being the actual and sole author, although the table of contents represents him as the writer of but a single chapter—a study of Mendelssohn; and we find the brief foreword also to be his.

* * *

For Mr. Foss is a scholar of the Aristotelian type who assembles the reports of a body of investigators and somehow subdues them to unity. In this case, he makes his collaborators, we may say, members of his mind; and not he either, perhaps, but the Gentle Publisher, whoever he may be, presiding over the business as a whole. The Gentle Publisher, though, whether Mr. Foss himself or somebody else, or some half-dozen organized individuals, obviously has behind him vast strength; he possesses on his own account, too, not a little assurance, to presume to sit up and judge the music of all Europe of the past 300 years and pronounce upon Handel, Berlioz, Verdi and the rest of them as he does. The Gentle Publisher, then, is an Aristotle supported by an equal of King Philip, to say the least; and somewhere there must stay in reserve we know not what sort of Macedonian phalanxes to maintain power.

To note a little something in verification, the contributors to the second volume of "The Heritage" include the Rev. E. H. Fellowes, who writes on William Byrd, the old-school English composer, and Prof. D. F. Tovey, who discusses Gluck. Scholars of the authority and independence of these two certainly do not submit to ordinary discipline. They are accustomed to speak their thoughts on matters that they have looked into, and they are wont at the same time to be listened to. Nevertheless they, and the other nine as well, write—plain to observe—with the Gentle Publisher guiding the pen. Professor Tovey manages to have his chapter the longest in the book, 49 out of the 263 pages; but otherwise everything goes in moderation, and everybody is held in hand.

Oriental

To One Who Mourns at the Death of the Emperor, by Kimi Gengo; New York: Pilgrim House, $2.

RESPONSE, the "one fine and vibrant thing," which the poet offers her occidental world is perhaps the greatest gift that Kimi Gengo could have brought to western literature.

Only the eastern worship of restraint and faculty for sealing passion in a vase of porcelain could have produced "A Japanese Artist to His Print" or that first poem of the collection, which gives the book its name. Only the free, child-freshness of the New World could have echoed the slightly rebellious reply of "The Lady of a Japanese Print to a Dead Artist."

The author, who was born in Hawaii and educated in California and at Cornell University, is the wife of the artist, Bunji Tagawa, whose portrait of Miss Gengo forms the frontispiece to the book.

P. P. S.

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Unforgotten Elizabethan

Ben Jonson, by John Palmer. London: Routledge & Sons, Ltd. 12s. 6d. New York: Viking. $3.50.

ABUNDANT IN QUARRY is the rich and various territory of the Elizabethan drama for the critic, but scant and scarce for the biographer. Its denizens must be envisaged chiefly by ingenious or fantastic conjecture. The very identity of some is matter of controversy. The personality of others, superb in achievement—Webster, for instance, or Ford—is little more than a name.

Among these shadows and uncertain shapes the figure of Ben Jonson stands out solid and tangible, a mountain peak piercing the clouds. The divers portraits of Shakespeare are the masks of a mystery. The rugged features portrayed by Honthorst are the lineaments of a man we know.

There are gaps in his story too, much that we should like to learn. But in its main outline, and in much of its detail, it can be followed from beginning to end. Jonson may be realized as a scholarly boy, as a pugnacious young dramatist, the contemner of fustian and the satirist of foibles, as the purveyor of entertainment to kings, sturdily independent and plain-spoken even in the presence chamber, as a genial and autocratic dictator to his fellow poets. Thus has Mr. John Palmer depicted him in a book which, in spite of occasional lapses both in writing and proof reading, is an admirable and most readable piece of work. Classicist, realist and satirist, Jonson is a theme well suited to one who has already written notably on Molière, the Restoration Comedy of Manners, and the drama of our own time.

* * *

If records of Ben's career are comparatively numerous, his character, more certainly than is the case with most writers, may be inferred from his plays. Shakespeare was myriad-minded, offering a congenial but partial surface to every point of view; susceptible, therefore, of an infinity of interpretations. Jonson was single-minded, consistent and logical even to excess. In comedy and tragedy, in lyrics and prose meditation he is homogeneous. You always, so to speak, know where you are with him.

Yet it were easy to write of him in terms of paradox. William Drummond, who did not often rise to the illuminating phrase, described him, in these priceless and tantalizing notes of the conversations at Hawthornden, as "passionately kind and angry." It sounds like a contradiction in terms, but is not really one. The adverb has synthetic virtue. Jonson had a passion for humanity, and its follies often put him in a passion. He was at once kind and censorious, chastening whom he loved. He was also passionately devoted to his art, and quick to anger against those who did it violence; as he deemed was done by the romantic extravagances of a Marlowe or a Kyd, or by the verbal extravagances of the Euphuists.

* * *

In other matters, too, there is actual unity beneath apparent contradiction. Jonson was a profoundly original writer, the inventor of an entirely new kind of comedy. Yet he was sometimes reproached with being a mere translator or plagiarist. Nor is the charge difficult to substantiate. His most famous lyric, and the most seemingly spontaneous—"Drink to me only with thine eyes"—is an almost literal translation from the Greek of Philostratus; while others are very close paraphrases of Catullus. But Mr. Palmer easily acquits his client of literary larceny. Jonson knew his classics so well, and held them in so profound a respect—had, indeed, so completely identified himself with them—that in the use of their phrases he found his most natural mode of self-expression.

He was, in fact, the most learned English scholar of his time; and it is as the complete humanist, the perfect exemplar of the Renaissance spirit, that Mr. Palmer sees him. As such he was more closely allied to the main tradition of Europe than many Englishmen have been; and his comedies, classical in structure, in temper and in language, their characters compact of universal elements, transcend the boundaries of an island. Yet—one more seeming paradox—Jonson, in his tough idiosyncracy, stands preëminent among English "characters," his "humours" are so nicely articulated that their local habitation is never in doubt; and, realist no less than classicist, his microcosm of human foibles stands as authentic a London as that of Dickens himself.

F. B.

THOMAS CRAVEN, AUTHOR OF "MODERN ART"
(Simon & Schuster, Inc.) Reviewed May 12

Hercules of the Church

Martin Luther, by Brian Lunn. London: Ivor Nicholson & Watson. 12s. 6d. net.

TO WRITE AN "objective" life of Luther is an immensely difficult task, for the war which he started is still raging, and the passions aroused in the sixteenth century are still burning in the twentieth. Some Roman Catholic historians feel for him an almost personal hatred, and speak of him with concentrated venom, extenuating nothing, and setting down everything in malice, scrutinizing every hasty word and imputing evil motives for every action. Some even deny his ability and greatness. But these overreach themselves; for if Luther was a poor creature, how contemptible must be the church to which he gave such a portentous shock!

On the Protestant side there has been recently a tendency to avoid idolatry, to admit flaws and weaknesses of character and to present Luther as what he really was, a very human creature, a German peasant in whom religion and study never eradicated a certain vigorous rudeness. There can be no doubt that Luther is himself to blame for some of the antagonism he has aroused. He was a ferocious controversialist; his opponents were always "swine," "wolves," or "asses."

* * *

He was also one of the rashest of the argumentative tribe: many of his daring sayings—like "If you sin, sin hard"—made Melanchthon and his other friends tremble, and gave the enemy occasion to blaspheme. Apart from this, his savage attacks on the oppressed peasantry, and his habit—which strengthened with time—of leaning on the princes for support are real and serious blots on his fame. The fact that in Germany the Lutheran Church has been hardly more than a department of the state is due to this characteristic of that church's founder.

None the less, a great work had to be done, and Luther was the man to do it. The church of his time was an Augean stable. All the best men in it knew this, and openly proclaimed it. They called loudly that it should reform itself; but this it neither could, nor would, do. A strong, rough and vigorous Hercules was needed; and that Hercules was Luther. A thousand Erasmuses and Sir Thomas Mores would have been quite useless. To Luther the Protestants owe their religion; and the Roman Catholics, though they are slow to admit it, owe to Luther their regeneration.

* * *

Mr. Lunn tells the great story with a liveliness and force often worthy of his subject: and, in my opinion, he comes very near to depicting the real man. He does not affect absolute impartiality, knowing well that there is no worse bias than that of the "impartial" historian. There are cases in which the honest truth seeker is bound to take a side. But Mr. Lunn neither suppresses awkward facts nor magnifies trifles. He paints the warts, but throughout is the underlying recognition that in Luther we have both a great and a good man; and it is this recognition that lends dignity to Mr. Lunn's style and a certain loftiness to his thought. There have been thousands of books on Luther; but for an easy and popular, yet fair and in the main accurate, account of him from a modern and common sense point of view, it is not necessary for the ordinary reader to seek any other book than this of Mr. Lunn's.

E. E. KELLETT

Poetry Botanized

Reason and Beauty in the Poetic Mind, by Charles Williams. New York: Oxford University Press. $2.50.

MR. WILLIAMS is one of a well-defined group of young English critics who, despite individual differences of temperament and opinion, unite in a passionate conviction that the ultimate values of life are to be found by a microscopic examination of great poetry. Examination is perhaps too cold a word for their ecstatic probing and dissecting, for the excited play of their superfine sensibilities about each shade of meaning in a poem, each remote possibility of interpretation, each delicious ambiguity, each half-hidden hint of the poet's unconscious motivation.

This hair-splitting refinement of observation finds extreme expression in the work of such critics as Mr. William Empson and Mr. Robert Graves, whose intellectual powers are focused exclusively on the immediate revelations of their own sensibility. Mr. Williams, however, is more closely akin to critics like Mr. Middleton Murry and Mr. Wilson Knight who, using the same methods, are chiefly concerned with fitting their findings into some sort of philosophical pattern—not a superimposed pattern, but one taking shape from the mystical yearnings of their own sensibility.

It is perhaps a good sign to have people take poetry as seriously as poets have meant them to take it, however much one may disagree with Mr. I. A. Richards' solemn pronouncement that "poetry is capable of saving us." At any rate, it is well to have people realize the close connection between poetry and life, a fact which the elder Augustan criticism, with all its epicurean relish of poetry as one of the more exquisite amenities of life, failed to understand.

The chief novelty of the present rather helter-skelter study is its attempt to reinstate Milton in the place from which Mr. Murry has so rudely removed him, for Mr. Williams sees "Paradise Lost" as a transcendent expression of Milton's vision of the unity of natural, spontaneous being. Therefore Satan becomes the discursive reason, and Milton, contrary to general opinion, is imaginatively as well as intellectually on God's side—a fact which is embodied for Mr. Williams in the poet's imaginative rejection of Satan in a single line:

> Warring in heaven against heaven's matchless king.

This is an example of the heavy strain which such criticism puts on single lines and even single words, though in this case there is plenty of supporting evidence.

Where such a highly sensitive responsiveness to the minutest details of poetic expression exists, it is to be expected that many perceptions of real value will occur but that overingenuity and extreme subjectivism will all too frequently lead to palpable absurdities of interpretation. At times, indeed, it hardly seems worth wading through the slough of inept comparisons, vague generalities, irrelevancies, commonplaces and misplaced emphasis to pick up the pregnant comments and suggestions that Mr. Williams drops along the way.

ROBERT PEEL

Farrow Fields of Drama

The English Folk-Play, by E. K. Chambers. Oxford: At the Clarendon Press. New York: Oxford University Press. $3.75.

EVERY CHRISTMAS, men and boys in many English villages black their faces, and go round from door to door, singing songs, and soliciting gifts. It will come as a mild surprise to many people who have either taken part in these festivities, or listened to them, to learn that they are the last relics of the English folk-play, an institution sufficiently important to be made the subject of Sir Edmund Chambers's latest and scholarly inquiry into the development of the English drama.

Sir Edmund gave some account of the mummers' play in "The Mediæval Stage," published in 1903. But, whereas in that year he had only 29 examples of the play from which to draw his deductions, subsequent research by himself and others has discovered upwards of 100. These derive from Wales, the Isle of Man, and most parts of England; but Suffolk and Norfolk, and the more purely Celtic areas of Scotland and Ireland, are unrepresented. Although the mummers' play is usually given at Christmas, it is played in some districts at Easter, and in Cheshire on All Souls' Day (Nov. 2). It is an exclusively male activity, even when it contains female characters.

HAROLD HOBSON

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M-13

. . Big Top

(Continued from Page 9)

obstacles. Then she inquired, "Is the side show tent up yet?" and upon being assured that it was she alighted from her car and, disregarding all the preparations that had been made to protect her from the elements, proceeded into the "kid show," where for nearly two hours she visited with the freaks and entertainers.

Three hours later the show opened and Mrs. Coolidge and John, with the others, sat through the entire performance. To those who had watched them many times in Washington, it seemed she was getting more real thrills out of the show than ever before. The candy venders did a great business that day, for both Mrs. Coolidge and John insisted upon buying peanuts, candy and crackerjack for all the children seated in sections near by. Smilingly and graciously the First Lady signed her autograph that day on many a sticky candy sack or badly mussed peanut bag. In many of the homes of northern Wisconsin and Minnesota there must be treasured and haloed mementos of that day.

During the height of the laughable Dolly Gann-Alice Roosevelt Longworth social feud in Washington the circus came to the capital, and to us it seemed the ideal spot for a story which would break in every paper. So without a word to anyone, we invited Mrs. Gann and Mrs. Longworth. Then seats were reserved for these two distinguished guests in the same center section and quietly the newspapers were tipped off that social precedence would be shattered the following day when the two warring leaders would sit side by side at the circus. But sometimes the best laid plans run afoul of circus ethics. In a moment of enthusiasm over the success of his plan, the press agent told John Ringling and horror spread over the face of the circus man.

"Don't do that," he shouted. "It would be terrible if it ever got out. I am glad you invited both of them; we want them here. Mrs. Longworth is one of my best friends and Vice-President Curtis is an old friend of mine, and I will welcome the opportunity of meeting his charming sister; but to seat them side by side would make it appear so obvious that we had used them for a publicity stunt. Don't ever do that!"

And so the next day Mrs. Longworth, accompanied by Mrs. "Ned" McLean, sat in one section while across the aisle sat Mrs. Gann and her friends. As Mrs. Longworth passed in front of Mrs. Gann, she turned and bestowing one of her famous smiles, said graciously, "How do you do?" to which Mrs. Gann replied with an equally gracious smile. That was all.

Later in the back yard of the circus, where the cars of all three had been parked, there arose in the minds of circus attachés again the question of precedence. Whose car should be called first? And then Mrs. McLean, arbiter of those things and always tactful, settled it sweetly and to the satisfaction of all. Sensing in the air something of the problem that had arisen, she stepped forward and said, "Why don't you, Alice and Dolly, ride downtown with me and pick up your cars at the Willard? I want to chat with both of you."

And a great social problem had been settled in the back yard of a circus.

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SISTIE DALL LIKES TO PLAY WITH THE CLOWNS

. . Aerial Chains

(Continued from Page 6)

tinue to speed up their lines and make improvements in pay load, comfort and safety.

Difficulties are mainly a matter of compromise. As a managing director of the Imperial Airways declared recently, the problem is how to "carry the largest volume of traffic, in the fastest time, in the greatest safety, regularity and comfort, and at the lowest and most economic fares."

In settling this compromise, the Imperial Airways have their own peculiar problem to face. Unlike other commercial airways, whose governments pay them heavy subsidies, the British air line has only a mandate to "make aviation pay." Their subsidy is small. It diminishes each year. In a few years the company will have to be a self-supporting concern.

Under these conditions, it has not been in the interest of the Empire air line to crowd on engine power. Extra speed means extra weight and it is necessary to balance the advantages of obtaining a few miles an hour extra speed with the advantages which other means of using the weight will bring—more passenger space, or greater comfort.

The peculiar demands of the routes over which the Imperial Airways fly have led development in the direction of passenger comfort rather than speed. On most routes the only competition comes from ocean liners. Hence it does not matter whether the trip takes nine days or ten days; it is anyway twice as fast as its nearest competitor.

On the other hand, if the Post Office contracted with Imperial Airways to have the mail flown to the Cape at 250 miles an hour, it could be done. It would be done if the Post Office would pay for the extra speed.

Similarly with passengers, if there was a demand for faster flying along routes operated by British machines, the extra speed would not be difficult to obtain.

Internationally, it would seem that aviation is not suffering from want of enterprise but from a sort of international jealousy.

There is no freedom of the air such as there is freedom of the sea. Passengers to India or Africa must be put on a train from Paris to Brindisi, for no British plane can fly over Italian soil. Owing to a dislike of aircraft flying down her coastline, Persia held up the development of the India airline for nearly two years. It is obvious that international routes cannot be maintained, or even brought into operation, unless there is coöperation between nations. Aviation looks forward to the day when freedom of the air will be as much a common heritage as freedom of the seas.

. . Buffaloes

(Continued from Page 4)

in. To this herd the government decided to add the surplus from Wainwright.

By rail and river barges one of the greatest herd movements of its kind was carried out. In one year 1634 buffaloes were moved to their new pasture, a reserve of 10,500 square miles, protected from the greed of the hide hunters. Each year since the surplus of the Wainwright reserve has been shipped there, until today Canada's herd of bison has grown to an estimated 20,000.

Now, as the faces of settlers and builders of cities turn to the Northwest they see a means of support for them while the riches of the country are being uncovered. For the buffalo herd means food and leather. But there will be no indiscriminate slaughter there. If, as many believe, the Peace River country becomes one of Canada's greatest provinces, the bison herd will continue to be one of its main resources.

The reindeer herd that is completing its epic trek from Alaska is moving in to replace the migrant caribou with a permanent dweller. Behind them lies the story of how the reindeer has served man along the whole arc of the arctic circle.

As the forest of antlers approaches the MacKenzie delta the inhabitants of that land see approaching the first domestic animal to supply their wants. For the reindeer is the world's champion provider. He brings to man a supply of meat and milk. His hide provides clothing, tents and footwear. As a draft animal he has few equals. And he can subsist where most other animals would starve.

To the south the Old West has vanished. The plenty that was scattered by the hand of nature has been replaced by the endless fields of wheat and corn. But the bounty that fed and clothed the early settlers has been transferred by a wise government to the still new Northwest to supply the needs of later pioneers. The four calves have returned from Montana a mighty army. Walking Coyote's peace offering has completed the circle of its service.

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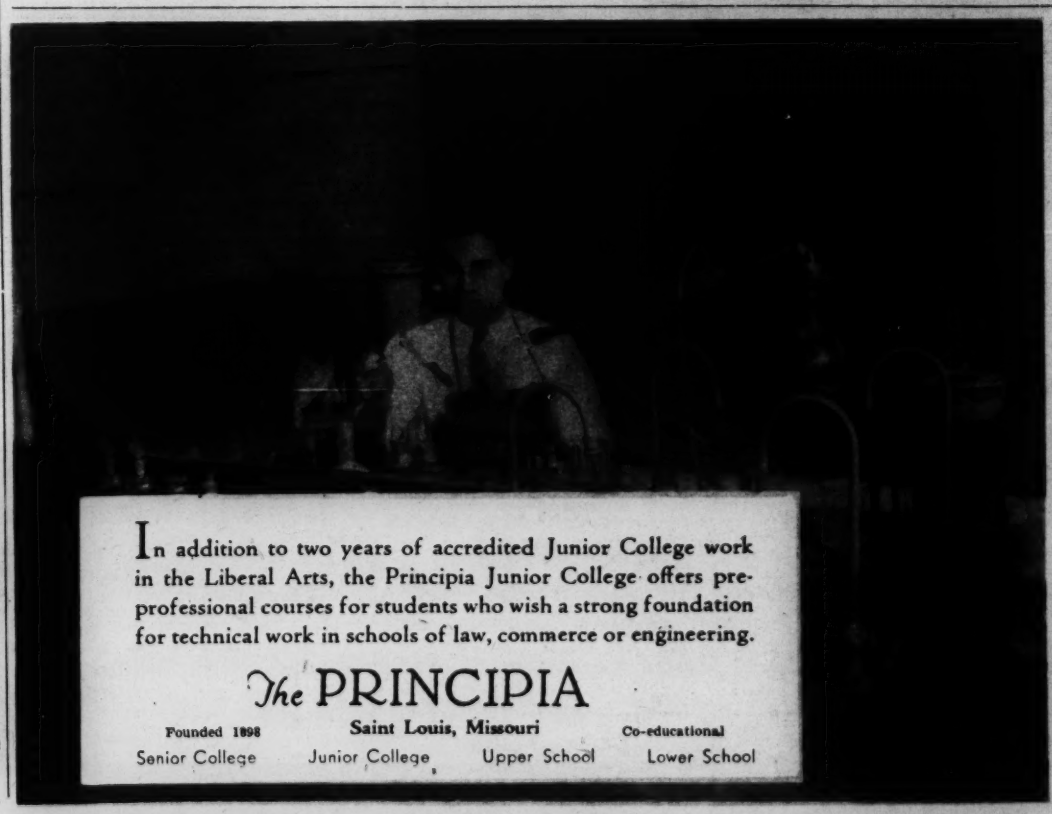

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It will be greatly appreciated if those responding to advertisements in this group will make particular mention of the International Trade Directory of The Christian Science Monitor.

The Trail of the Apple Crop

PICKING APPLES IN THE YAKIMA VALLEY, WASHINGTON

From fragrant apple blossoms on the trees in the Wenatchee, Yakima and Hood River valleys of the Pacific Northwest to apples eaten the same season in central Europe, England, China or South America is the romance of the apple export business.

The practical side of the industry is seen in the 5,172,874 boxes of apples which had been sent from Seattle, Wash., by water-borne shipment up to March 31, making this the greatest apple export year this port has ever known.

So abundant is the apple flow from the Northwest to Europe that refrigerated ships from Hamburg, London, Rotterdam, and Havre and other apple distributing ports, come to this city in ballast, making an exclusive business of lifting apples and pears from Washington and Oregon.

One steamship line has built three boats especially for the shipment of fruit. These boats, painted white, are a far cry from the usual heavy freighter and are more like yachts with their streamline build. They are equipped with smaller compartments than the old type, giving better temperature control.

Because of modern refrigeration in both storage and transport it is possible to sell the American apple in the United Kingdom and continental Europe after the local apple crops are exhausted from January through April and May. Australia, the greatest apple competitor of the northwestern United States, has an opposite apple season.

The chief export varieties are the Jonathan, Spitzenbergen, Rome Beauty, Winesap and Newtown Pippin, grown largely in the Hood River valley, Oregon.

The Delicious, Winter Banana, and Arkansas Black are also grown but the favored varieties of the East such as Grimes Golden, Mackintosh, Ben Davis, Baldwin, and Pearmain are seldom grown. Apples are boxed and never barreled as from eastern ports. The Bartlett pear is the chief export early in the season, which is followed by the Danjou and the Comice, largely produced in the vicinity of Medford, Oregon.

One of the busiest exporters on the coast, whose office during the season is a beehive of long distance telephone calls, and cablegrams to foreign ports, together with invoices and market quotations, plans in some future season of leisure to sit down and write the romance of the apple export trade.

Foreign Trade Week

Foreign Trade Week, which was started here in 1927 by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and spread to other Pacific coast cities five years later, has become a national event.

The project was adopted recently by the United States Chamber of Commerce to popularize the growth of foreign trade, particularly throughout the interior states, and will be established on a national scale in the spring of 1935.

Through the annual campaigns carried on in California to support foreign trade, the entire population has been acquainted with the opportunities for exchange of goods abroad, the Chamber of Commerce reports. Residents of coastal cities easily appreciate the importance of trade, it was explained, but the interior communities, although producing export goods and dependent upon foreign markets, have not been well aware of their possibilities abroad.

Over Editor's Desk

Today's Contributors . .

LORD STRABOLGI, who is perhaps better known to American readers as Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy, Member of Parliament, writes about naval questions as an "insider." He was formerly on the Admiralty War Staff in London, and Assistant Chief of Staff at Gibraltar. He is the author of "Freedom of the Seas," "The Real Navy," "New Wars, New Weapons," and other works.

MARJORIE SHULER contributes another of her intimate interviews with leaders among women.

BERTRAM B. FOWLER is a staff writer on the Monitor. Articles by him appeared in the Weekly Magazine Section for Jan. 24 and May 9.

OWEN TWEEDY has earned for himself the title of explorer by his travels in Turkey, Palestine, Africa, India, Syria, Cyprus, Persia, Egypt, Arabia and Iraq.

JOHN A. MAY, of London, is a frequent contributor to the Weekly Magazine Section. Articles by him were published on March 7 and June 6.

VASH YOUNG, of New York, is the author of "A Fortune to Share" and "No Thank You."

FLOYD L. BELL, formerly a circus publicity man, still keeps in close touch with what goes on under the White Tops.

CORINNE REID FRAZIER this week writes about a Monitor contributor and a Monitor contributor's wife. The contributor, Mrs. Ickes, wrote the article entitled "Shielding Indian Artisans From Exploitation," published in the Weekly Magazine Section for Jan. 31. Mrs. Wallace is, of course, the wife of Secretry of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, whose article, "The World at the Crossroads," appeared in the Magazine Section for July 3.

LIEUT.-COL. E. G. HART, D. S. O., M. A., is reader in Indian history at Dublin University.

Eclipse of the Indian National Congress

Lieut.-Col. E. G. Hart

THREE YEARS AGO the Indian National Congress was almost as regular an item in the papers of the world as the weather report and rather more prominent, and for some three years previous to this it had been "front page" news. Now we barely see it once in three months, and then it is usually tucked away into a corner.

How and why this complete eclipse? Are the Encyclopedia Britannica and other works of reference justified in not honoring it with more than passing mentions as having afforded presidential platforms to certain individuals whose biographies are given? It has, of course, been declared an illegal body for these last two years, but if it had any real strength, should it not still be heard of? Is the Congress dead, or shall we hear more of it in the future? These are not easy questions to answer, for the answers depend so entirely on the strength or weakness that may be displayed by the supreme power.

The Congress was born in December, 1885, its father being an English civilian who had just retired, Mr. A. O. Hume, C. B. Its godfather, *mirabile dictu*, was Lord Dufferin, then Viceroy of India. As a leading Indian said, it must be one of the most surprising incidents in history for the head of a great autocracy himself to fashion the instrument that was to be used consistently to attack that autocracy. Up till 1918 the Congress pursued the path of constitutional agitation. In that year it was captured by the Extremists.

The Extremist movement—as opposed to the underground anarchical one of which little can be known—seems to have started in the Bombay presidency in the early '90s under the leadership of Tilak. The first political assassination occurred in 1897, and for his share in having instigated this by his writings Tilak was imprisoned. In the years 1906-07 Tilak and his party made a determined effort to capture the Congress, their attempt in 1907 ending in a free fight. But the Moderates won, and by laying down a "creed" that the Congress meant to pursue constitutional and peaceful means, kept out the Extremists for the next eight years. Tilak spent six of those in prison for further inflammatory writings. He came out in 1914, much chastened, and in 1916 threw himself with Mrs. Besant into a vigorous Home Rule campaign which the Congress refused to sponsor, though it was then adopting a far more vigorous line than it had ever done before. Unfortunately for the cause of Moderatism, Gokhale, a very great statesman, passed away early in 1915, leaving no one of his caliber to oppose Tilak. Thus it was that he and his party gained the ascendancy, and the Moderates, who were very satisfied with the promise of the Montague Chelmsford reforms in 1917, seceded from the body that was their heritage and formed the National Liberal Federation.

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"UNTOUCHABLES" QUARTERS IN A VILLAGE IN INDIA

The reforms of 1921 did, at long last, give to Indians all that England had been promising them since 1833. They did not give all that even cautious Moderates would like to have been given, but all could see that the door to complete freedom was at last open, and it was intended to give to India a status equal to that of the self-governing dominions. The sole quarrel was that of time. We meant it to be something—though a period was never even hinted at—like 30 or 40 years. Canada took far longer. The Moderates wanted it in 10 or 15. The Extremists pressed for immediate independence, but with full protection from outside attack.

Tilak had little genius for party leadership. He was rather the "lone wolf" type. When he passed away in 1920, the leadership of the Congress fell into the hands of Gandhi. He had come back to India in 1915 after 20 strenuous and altruistic years of work in South Africa on behalf of his fellow Indians; and for his utter selflessness had come to be looked on as a Mahatma by his countrymen. He did nothing much for a couple of years. Then he engineered two minor political campaigns. Suddenly, early in 1919, he sprang into the All-India arena with his campaign against the Rowlatt bills — really very innocuous measures designed to carry on for a period the regulations which had been in force during the war against revolutionaries. The agitation was entirely factitious, but the results were the riots in the Punjab, the Amritsar tragedy, and then the silly and protracted noncoöperation campaign of the next two years. Gandhi managed to bring the Mohammedans, who had hitherto held strictly aloof from the Congress, into this owing to their dissatisfaction over the treatment meted out to Turkey in the peace treaties.

We all know how that campaign eventually fizzled out in 1922 with Gandhi's imprisonment, and so, too, did the Congress, for its membership fell from a claimed 10,000,000 to 9000 in 1925. In this period the Congress became divided against itself over the question of noncoöperation, and in 1923 a considerable section decided to give it up and to enter the Councils. The first idea was to do this purely for obstructive purposes, but some two years later even this was abandoned for constitutional opposition. Gandhi, released from prison in 1924, found his policies so unpopular that he decided to leave politics alone, and was only induced to reënter in 1928 to heal a breach between two parties—those for independence and those for dominion status. Once in the saddle, Gandhi could not restrain that fatal impulse caused by his unceremonious ejection 35 years before from an English political officer's office. He began sending bombastic ultimatums to the Government of India, and started a second noncoöperation campaign. Lord Irwin made the mistake of treating him as a reasonable being. That led to the truce of 1931, but Gandhi and the Extremists did but use it as a needed breathing spell. When they were ready to continue the fight in January, 1932, they found themselves up against a different adversary, Lord Willingdon. He at once took stern measures to repress the whole movement. There were a number of flare-ups in the first half of the year, but when Indians found that there was to be no weakening in the policy of suppressing disorders, they subsided, and there seems little doubt but that the way is open for peaceful development so long as a strong hand is kept on the reins.

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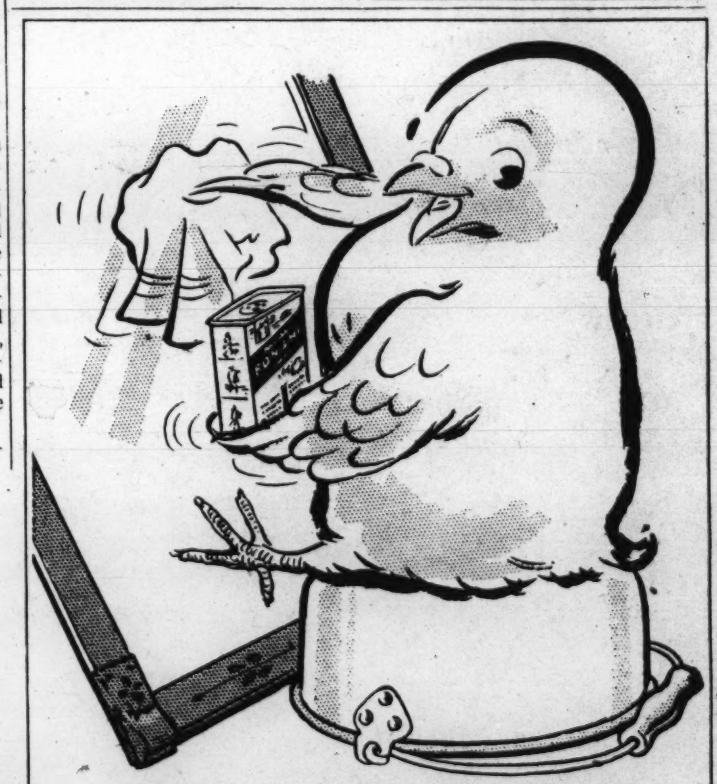

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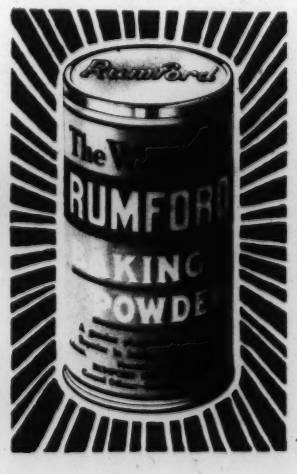
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